

Herald Tribune

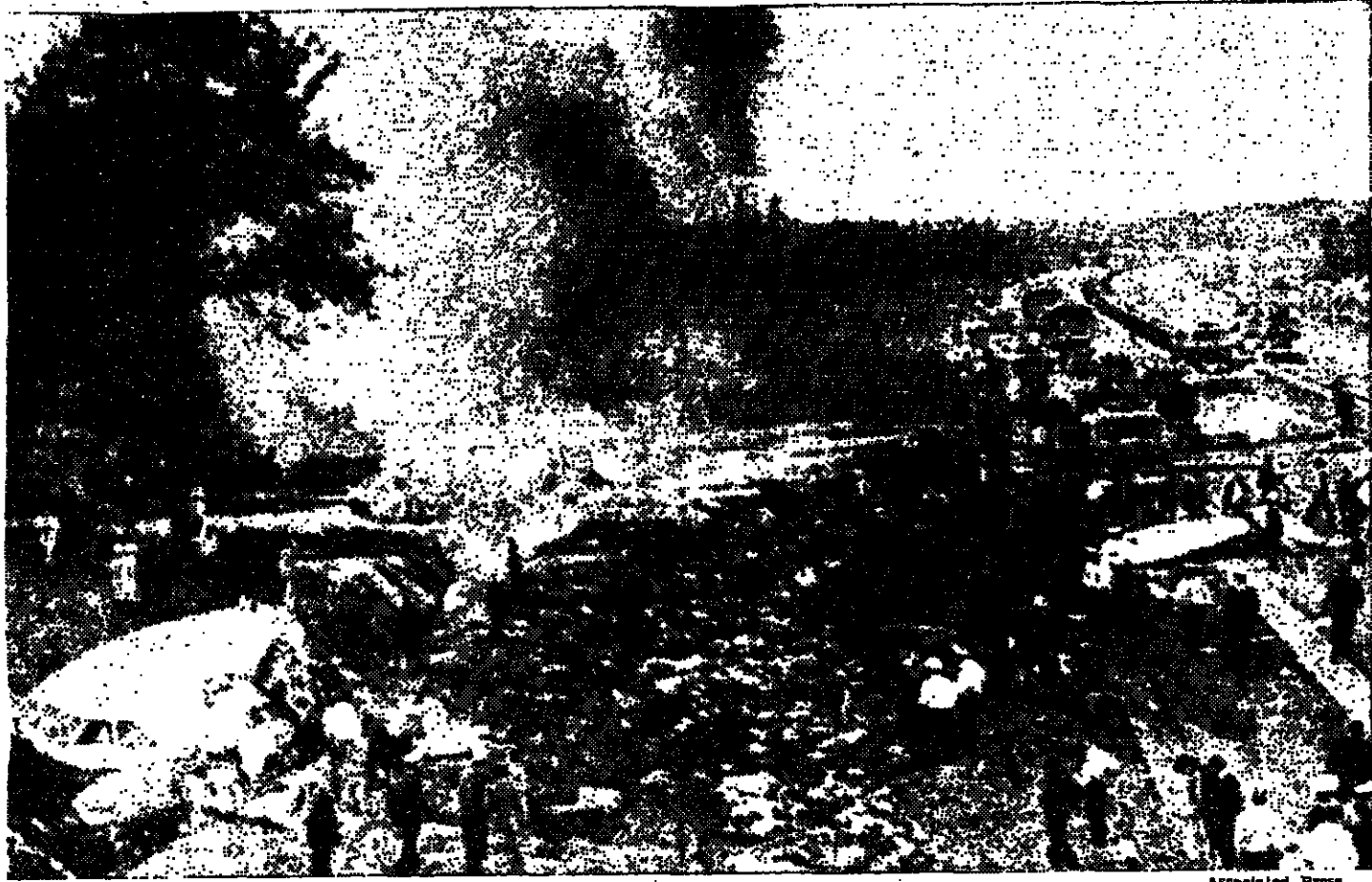
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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1971

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Fair. Temp. 50-54 (23-10). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 75-84 (24-21). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 75-84 (24-21). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 73-84 (23-21). CHANNEL: S.W. BREEZE: Sunny. Temp. 66-87 (30-14). 70 YORK: Occasional thunderstorms. Temp. 70-84 (21-21). Yesterday's temp. 60-70 (15-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S. Military, and Yugoslavia.



General view of site where a charter flight jetliner crashed yesterday on a superhighway near Hamburg.

Casualty Toll Uncertain Among 121 on Charter Jetliner Crashes on Takeoff at Hamburg

HAMBURG, Sept. 6 (Reuters). At least half the 121 people on a chartered jetliner crashed and exploded in flames on a superhighway near Hamburg after takeoff from Hamburg Airport tonight. Between 25 and 45 passengers were hospitalized with injuries, some serious. Three of the injured died in the hospital. The remainder was still known hours after the crash. A majority of the passengers were German tourists. An airline spokesman said at least 61 passengers have been accounted for. Shaken and still recovering from the shock, they were taken back to the airport. Widely conflicting reports were given as late as midnight about the number of deaths in the crash. The chief of the Hamburg detective squad said 25 bodies had been recovered and he feared the death toll might rise to 35.

But in Munich a spokesman for the charter firm told newsmen only three passengers were known to have died in the crash. Many passengers who were able to make their way out of the shattered fuselage were taken into the city by passing motorists. Since they were initially unaccounted for they were assumed by police to have been killed. The British-built plane, which was bound for the Spanish resort of Malaga, crashed on the Hamburg-Helgoland six miles from the airport. The German pilot, Reinhardt Hoechst, who survived, tried to make an emergency landing on the autobahn when he had trouble with one of the plane's two jet engines just as he began his climb away from the airport. The fully loaded machine, sinking fast, caught the iron railing of a bridge over the autobahn with its tail, witnesses said. The wings broke off and exploded "like a bomb." The fuselage plowed on along the edge of the autobahn before breaking apart and catching fire.

Australia's Persecuted Wombats Get a Little Land of Their Own

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Chicago Zoological Society and the Forest Park Foundation of Florida have gone to the rescue of the hairy-nosed wombat, a furry denizen of southern Australia, struggling to survive against irate shepherders. The society said that with the help of a \$50,000 grant from the foundation, it had purchased 20 square miles of former sheepland southwest of Adelaide, where the hairy-nosed wombats can live safely. The sheep ranchers say the wombats tunnel under fences, leaving large holes for sheep to escape through. Dr. Peter Crook, director of the Chicago Zoological Society, said the land would eventually be turned over to the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Commission and then opened to the public. Hairy-nosed wombats are rarer than, and should not be confused with, the common wombat.

Witnesses at Cairo Trial Say Plot Opposed Peace Moves

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Prosecution witnesses in Egypt's trial of President Sadat's Middle East peace initiative led to a plot to overthrow his government in a military coup in May. The disclosure in a secret session of a subsidiary court formed to try alleged conspirators, it is the prosecution submitted original letter to Mr. Sadat by former Presidential adviser Sami Sharaf in which he said the defendants used a military takeover. The letter asked the president how leniently he would hear also saw former minister Gen. Mohammed al-Ahram, another of the accused, testify before the court for the first time to testify for the prosecution. Witnesses who attended the session said the general was physically enfeebled and seemed to have difficulty concentrating on the witness stand. Memory fails. He on the stand they said complained his memory was aged by ill-health and his ability to eat prison food, and asked all questions with a "commitment: 'I don't know or cannot remember.'" The prosecutor had earlier ordered the funds of all 12 defendants to be seized temporarily until the court issues its verdict. According to Egyptian law, Al-Ahram said, a special court has to be set up and issue a verdict within 90 days of the prosecutor's order.

Brandt Pledges 'Solidarity' With People of West Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany pledged "unbreakable solidarity" with West Berlin today as the East and West Germans met to begin filling in the details of the Big Four agreement on this divided city. "To be sure, the Berlin agreement changes nothing in the fact of Germany's division," Mr. Brandt told the West Berlin Senate, the city's governing body. Three days after the signing of the four-power agreement, Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel flew here this afternoon to appear before the Senate, party leaders in Berlin and other groups in this city, where skepticism about the agreement remains very much the prevailing mood. "You can take the presence of the federal chancellor and his deputy, the federal foreign minister, as an expression of our unbreakable solidarity," Mr. Brandt told the Senate. "The wall in this city will not be removed," the chancellor said. "But a first step in the right direction has been made." On Friday, the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union signed their long-negotiated agreement that is meant to ease tensions here by regulating access to West Berlin, more than 100 miles inside East German territory. The four-power agreement would also permit West Berliners to visit East Germany and East Berlin. It would allow them West German consular protection and other privileges and amenities. The four powers affirmed that Bonn's ties with West Berlin could be "maintained and developed" although the city would not be considered "a constituent part" of the West German Federal Republic. The agreement also states that West Germany will be prohibited from performing "constitutional or official acts" in West Berlin. Mr. Brandt emphasized to the Senate that this prohibition would not lessen his interest or reduce the frequency of his appearances. He made the same point again when he spoke at a gathering of 1,000 union shop officials in a meeting hall in the Schoeneberg section of West Berlin. "The ties between this city and the Federal Republic will remain unchanged," Mr. Brandt said. "That is, we will be building them up." Mr. Brandt recalled that after he had left West Berlin as mayor and had joined the federal government in Bonn as foreign minister, he promised that he would remain a Berliner, and that he would work for the city's good. "Stability and Growth" "The goal of the four-power agreement is to secure for this city a future with stability and growth in a peaceful Europe," the chancellor said. "The Berlin agreement means a concrete and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



IN BERLIN—German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) with Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz at Berlin city hall yesterday.

Heath and Lynch Hold Talks; Ulster Death Toll Reaches 100

Briton Said To Propose Key Reforms

By Bernard Weinraub LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic came to Britain today for crucial talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath over the crisis in Ulster. The all-day talks focused on Anglo-Irish political moves as well as British military policies to thwart the wave of bombings, arson, sniper attacks and rioting in Northern Ireland. They are to meet again tomorrow. Today's meeting at Chequers, the prime minister's official country residence, was held mostly on the sun-dappled terrace. The deliberately relaxed mood of the conference contracted sharply with the angry words exchanged between Mr. Lynch and Mr. Heath in the last few weeks. Although official comment was muted about today's conference—and no official statements were issued tonight—there were clear indications that both men discussed far-reaching measures to calm Northern Ireland. Mr. Heath was known to have urged Mr. Lynch to take further action against the Irish Republican Army in the Irish Republic as well as to step up border patrols between the republic and Ulster to thwart the infiltration of gunmen. Reforms Envisioned The British prime minister was also known to have made clear that London was prepared to support key reforms, including a program of proportional representation that would strengthen the Roman Catholic delegation in the Northern Ireland parliament. Such a move would ease the Catholic complaint that the six-county province was gerrymandered and Catholics were under-represented in government. Of the 52 members of the Stormont parliament, 17 are opposition delegates, most of them Catholics. Mr. Heath was known to emphasize, however, that Britain firmly opposed constitutional changes in Northern Ireland that would abolish the Stormont government and, in effect, the 50-year domination of the Protestant Unionist party. Mr. Lynch's proposals include the introduction of a United Nations force to patrol the 250-mile border between Ulster and the Irish Republic. Such a suggestion has been brushed aside in London. The Irish premier also urged an end to internment—a move that, Mr. Lynch claims, sharpened the anger of Catholics and stirred violence. Today's critical meeting took place against the backdrop of terror that has seized Northern Ireland since Aug. 9, when the Ulster government imposed internment. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



BURIAL IN BELFAST—Peter Gallagher carrying the blue coffin of his 18-month-old daughter, Angela, the victim of a terrorist's bullet, to her grave yesterday.

Girl, 14, Is Killed in Londonderry

From Wire Dispatches BELFAST, Sept. 6.—Caught in a cross fire between British troops and snipers, a teen-age girl was killed tonight in Londonderry's Bogside district, a Catholic-dominated area that has been a flash-point in two years of violence in that city and throughout Northern Ireland. She was the 100th person killed in the two years, and the 68th in 1971. The battle which led to her death began after gelignite bombs were thrown at British troops, a British Army spokesman said. Their blasts caused no injuries. Annette McCavigan, 14, was shot in the district where an army-rebel confrontation two years ago produced the first violence in the province's current troubles. She was dead on arrival at a hospital. Earlier today, in Belfast's Ardoyne district, also a Catholic enclave, a burst of machine-gun fire from an alley cut down two soldiers of a patrol hunting snipers. The ambush—in which one soldier was hit in the head and the other in the shoulder—broke a seven-day lull in Ulster's latest tide of violence, a wave that began a month ago when British troops in pre-dawn raids seized 300 suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. That signaled the implementation of London's policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial in this province of Britain, and it was accompanied by the upsurge of fighting. Parliament Area Bombed Before dawn today, a bomb damaged an apartment house and shops near the gates of Stormont, the Northern Irish provincial parliament. The explosion caused no injuries, the British Army said. Later, a blast damaged a supermarket in Belfast's Andersonstown area, another Catholic stronghold. At Strabane, near Londonderry, 50 youths returning from a dance stomped a police station and overturned and burned two cars, an army spokesman said. In Londonderry, a shot was fired at three policemen but hurt no one. Abolition of Stormont was one of the demands made last night by the IRA in a five-point peace plan submitted to the British government. The IRA said it will halt its campaign of violence if the plan is accepted by midnight Wednesday but will intensify violence if it is rejected. The British government has not reacted to the plan. The Northern Irish government has rejected it. Paisley Demand At a rally in Belfast's Victoria Park 20,000 Protestants, observed a proposal for a volunteer force to fight the IRA. The Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader and member of the British Parliament, called for the volunteers to "stand shoulder to shoulder." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Javits Sees 'Responsibility' For Europe to Aid U.S. Policy

By James Goldsborough PARIS, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits said today that Europe had a "moral responsibility" to accept President Nixon's new economic policy, and said that if leading trading nations would cooperate with the United States, they would see the restrictive U.S. import measures lifted within a year. Sen. Javits, here to address the 59th congress of the Inter-parliamentary Union, called for a new international monetary conference to replace the worn out Bretton Woods accords of 1944, and said that in suggesting such a meeting he was echoing President Nixon's promise that the United States would press for the necessary reforms to get the international monetary system functioning again. But the New York Republican made it clear that he believed the time had come for Europe and Japan to accept the moral responsibility that America bore during and after World War II. "It was a moral responsibility that we had and now that the rest of the world has," he said. Asked at a press conference if a dollar devaluation might be the best way to solve the problem, Sen. Javits, who is the ranking member of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, replied emphatically, no. He said it was up to the Europeans, although he did not say in so many words that they should revalue their currencies. "No Bonanzas" "The United States is unique among all the nations of the earth in almost itself sustaining and bringing back the postwar world," he said. It rendered a unique and inimitable service to the world, and therefore deserves to be treated in a unique and inimitable way in what is now the final liquidation of the problems of post-World War II. He added that he believed that Congress would not change the price of gold, currently at \$35 an ounce. But he also said that in a reform of the monetary system, many things would be possible so long as no nation sought to gain advantage over the others. "There will be no bonanzas for anybody," he said. Sen. Javits said he found Euro-

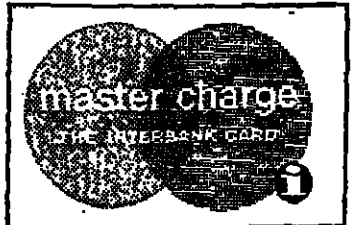
Thieu Offers North Vietnam Flood Relief

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu tonight offered cash, rice and powdered milk to aid flood victims in North Vietnam. The aid would be supplied through the International Red Cross, according to a Foreign Office announcement. Red Cross officials here said it was the first time such an offer had been made to North Vietnam by the Saigon government. The president proposed giving \$50,000 in cash, 500 tons of rice, and 1,000 containers of milk to victims of some of the worst floods in North Vietnam in decades.

106 Tupamaros Tunnel Out Of Their Prison in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—More than 100 Tupamaro guerrillas, including three of the movement's leaders, escaped from jail here today through a tunnel leading under the prison wall to a house across the street. The escape from Punta Carretas prison was a major embarrassment for the conservative government of President Jorge Pacheco Areco, which promised tough new action against the left-wing urban guerrillas only two days ago after renewed street violence. The Tupamaros have carried out political kidnappings, assassinations and bank robberies during the last three years, and have been holding British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson for nine months. The Tupamaros killed U.S. police adviser Dan A. Mitrione last summer after kidnapping him and another American, agriculture expert Claude L. Fly. He was released in March for ransom. Second Mass Break The early-morning mass-escape today was the second by Tupamaros in five weeks—38 women used a tunnel to get out of another Montevideo jail on July 30. Only one has been recaptured. After a cell check, prison officials said that 106 Tupamaros and five nonpolitical prisoners had escaped. The fugitives included Raul Sendic, a former law student who formed the Tupamaros in 1963. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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Operation of Nuclear Reactors Is Defended at Atom Parley

By Thomas J. Hamilton
GENEVA, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Two leading nuclear experts defended the operation of nuclear reactors and had started a campaign for a treaty prohibiting underground nuclear tests without regard to on-site inspections to verify compliance.

Glenn T. Seaborg, former head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Sigvard Eklund, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in Vienna, both assured the 4,000 delegates that the safety precautions used in the nuclear generation of electricity were guarantees against contamination of the environment by radiation.

Mr. Seaborg complained that "strong and sometimes stupid" voices have been raised against the use of nuclear power on environmental grounds in a number of countries. He said the precautions were so complete that a person remaining continuously at a nuclear plant "would receive less additional radiation exposure each year than that experienced by those of us who crossed the Atlantic to attend this conference."

Mr. Eklund, a Swedish nuclear scientist, also insisted that reactors would not harm the environment.

Development Impeded
Referring to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's decision last week to suspend operation permits for 86 nuclear facilities until the effect of the discharge of heated wastes on streams is known, Mr. Eklund said public concern over the environment had "even reached the point where it has slowed down, if not impeded, the development of nuclear power in some countries."

"It is indeed paradoxical, and most unfortunate, that an industry, the nuclear industry, which has, from the beginning, taken such care to ensure that it will not harm the environment, and which can boast of a near perfect safety record, should have become the target of well-intentioned, but not always well-informed 'environmentalists,'" Mr. Eklund declared.

Speaking for the environmentalists, however, Mitchell Sharp, Canadian minister of external affairs, announced at a press conference that his government had broken with the United States and had started a campaign for a treaty prohibiting underground nuclear tests without regard to on-site inspections to verify compliance.

Both the Soviet Union and Sweden have sought for years to obtain an underground test ban on the ground that the inspection demanded by the United Nations was not necessary.

A treaty prohibiting tests in the atmosphere, under water and in space was signed by the nuclear powers in 1963, but underground tests were excluded because of the inspection issue.

Confidence in Instruments
Mr. Sharp said today that instruments outside the country suspected of conducting an underground test could detect all but small tests—those no larger than the equivalent of 10 or 20 tons of TNT in hard rock.

Mr. Sharp made his surprise announcement after repeating his previous attacks on the U.S. plan to conduct a five-megaton underground test explosion—the equivalent of 5 million tons of TNT—on Amchik Island, in the Aleutians in October.

He contended that a smaller earlier U.S. underground test in the area had not had the effect on the environment that he had feared. He emphasized, however, that the projected explosion would have harmful effects on the environment for both Canadians and American residents of the Pacific coast.

After raising the issue "at the highest level" in Washington, Mr. Sharp said, he had been informed that no final decision had been taken on whether to go ahead with the test.

Message From Thant
U Thant, UN secretary-general, in a passage added at the last minute to a message read to the conference today, repeated his long-standing position in favor of a comprehensive test treaty that would include a ban on underground tests. A comprehensive ban was also advocated today by Mr. Eklund.

Brandt Gives Reassurance To W. Berlin

Vows 'Solidarity' as German Talks Begin
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substantial improvement for West Berlin, for its citizens.

The German-level negotiations that began in earnest today could take months to complete for endorsement by the four powers in a final protocol.

State Secretary Egon Bahr of West Germany and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, met in Bonn and laid out their respective positions on the means of regulating the transit traffic between West Germany and West Berlin.

In West Berlin, meanwhile, State Secretary Guenter Kohrt of East Germany met with Ulrich Mueller, a West Berlin Senate office director, to discuss their starting positions for regulating visits from West Berlin to the surrounding Communist territories.

"The negotiations will not be easy," Mr. Brandt told the Senate. "We assume our negotiating partners are as interested as we in bringing the four-power agreement swiftly into effect."

The East German government has already endorsed the four-power agreement, which was praised again today in a front-page editorial in Neues Deutschland, the official organ of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party of East Germany.

"Even though the agreement covers an area that is relatively narrow geographically, it contains in a general way the cement of peace," the paper said.

Walter Ulbricht, the ailing 78-year-old East German party leader who stepped aside last May for Erich Honecker, was long accused of standing in the way of any measure of agreement with West Germany. Yet he, too, praised the agreement today in an interview with the crucial German news agency, ADN. He called the four-power pact "a success for all who want a secure peace and who are guided by reason and realism."

Another Shooting at Wall
BERLIN, Sept. 6 (WP).—For the second straight day, a shooting incident at the Berlin wall today indicated that tension between the two halves of the city is far from eased.

A young man attempting to flee East Berlin was halted and arrested after East German border guards fired six shots at him. In a similar incident yesterday another unidentified young man was shot in the leg during an unsuccessful attempt to scale the wall, and was dragged off by East German guards.

Moscow Sees Farley Near
MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said tonight that the four-power agreement on Berlin paves the way for convening the European security conference that the Soviet bloc has been seeking.

Tass said that with the agreement "the chief argument has been knocked out of the hands of the anti-peace forces, by means of which they put up artificial barriers and obstacles on the way toward convening the security conference."

The plan for a general European conference, to which the United States and Canada would be invited if they wished, has long been a Soviet goal.



RUSSIAN LOTTERY—Young Muscovite using a loud speaker to invite people to try their luck with state art lottery tickets. For 30 kopeks (33 cents) one can win a trip to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, a painting or a suite of decorated furniture. Da!

Tupamaros Tunnel Out of Uruguay Jail

Founder of Guerrilla Among Escapees
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with the proclaimed aim of mobilizing the workers. Sandoz has been in Punta Carretas prison since his arrest 13 months ago.

His two principal lieutenants, Jorge Manera Livorno, an engineer, and Julio Martinez Saez, a university professor, escaped with Sandoz, police sources said.

The escape tunnel, about 100 feet wide and 80 yards long, was reported to have started in the cell of a prisoner not held for political reasons. The tunnel, which ran under the prison wall, adjoined a road and a garden to a room of the house opposite the jail.

The occupants of the house were held at gunpoint as the tunnel was used. As the first prisoners emerged from the tunnel, they snatched a ladder through to the house next door which faced away from the prison. The group then escaped through the front door.

The police found hydraulic jacks, shovels and other equipment in the tunnel.

Prison Denied Escape
MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The owner of the house where the tunnel ended, Billy Rial, today said that he had heard the Tupamaros say that 120 had escaped from the prison.

He added that the back members outside used portable radios to keep in contact with the Tupamaros inside Punta Carretas.

Mr. Rial explained that police did not believe him, but he reported the escape because last Tupamaros left his house. "I called the police at approximately 4:10 a.m.," Mr. Rial said, "and they told me, 'It can't wait a minute and we'll call a prison.' Then an officer told me, 'At the prison they say everything is quiet.'"

Mr. Rial said the Tupamaros had climbed into two buses several kilometers all across the city and driven off. "On side of Mr. Rial's house were the prison clothes of the men escaped—a heap about six wide and three feet high."

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Husband Is Held After 10 Are Shot Dead in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia, Sept. 6 (AP).—In a mass killing described by police as the worst in Australian history, 10 persons were shot dead early today in the small farming settlement of Hope Forest, 34 miles south of here.

The dead were Mrs. Heather Bartholomew and her seven children, her sister, Mrs. Winnie Keane, and Mrs. Keane's young son.

Mrs. Bartholomew's husband, Cliff, 40, was charged by the police with murdering his wife. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

Mrs. Bartholomew was 40 years old and her children were Neville, 19; Arlene, 17; Sharon, 15; Helen, 13; Gregory, 10; Roger, 7; and Sandra, 4. Mrs. Keane was 23 and her son Daniel 2. All were found in their nightclothes.

Inspector Rodney Giles of the Adelaide criminal investigation branch said a domestic argument appeared to have led to the killings.

Bonn May Ease Abortion Law

BONN, Sept. 6 (AP).—Draft legislation aimed at easing West Germany's strict law against abortion was announced today by Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn.

But he refused to give in to a vocal campaign in favor of generally sanctioning abortions before the end of the third month of pregnancy.

Mr. Jahn said his ministry is preparing legislation that would permit abortion during the first three months for ethical and genetic reasons as well as medical ones.

This would mean that pregnancies resulting from rape could be terminated and abortions would be permitted where the child is likely to be born physically and mentally malformed.

In recent weeks, relations between Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch have turned hostile—and the face-to-face meeting today was expected to restore a friendlier mood and closer links.

Police Fire Kills 6 During India Riot
NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Six people were killed when police opened fire on a crowd of about 15,000 which attacked them with stones, sticks and swords in the city of Nagpur today, the Press Trust of India reported.

At least 123 people, including 70 policemen, were injured in the clashes, which erupted after the police failed to disperse the crowd with tear gas shells, FTI said.

It was the second day of disturbances in Nagpur resulting from demonstrations in favor of a breakaway "Vidharba state" from the west central Indian state of Maharashtra.

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Labor States Case on Why It Rejects Tory EEC Terms

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Britain's opposition Labor party today published a 12,500-word statement giving its case for rejecting the terms negotiated by the Conservative government for Britain's entry into the European Common Market.

Rejection is coupled with the suggestion that the party is neither anti-Common Market nor, even less, anti-Europe.

The carefully worded statement, from Labor's national executive committee, is intended as a background paper for next month's party political conference, which precedes by some three weeks the crucial parliamentary vote on British entry scheduled for Oct. 28.

Political observers here saw the statement's careful balancing of views as a reflection of the deep split within the party on the issue of British entry. The compromise version was understood to have been worked out after a clash of views between passionate supporters of entry and hard-core opponents.

The statement went on to say: "Our attitude to entry has always hinged on the terms and in this we have been entirely consistent. The application was ours; for the negotiations Mr. Heath (Prime Minister Edward Heath) and Geoffrey Rippon (Britain's chief Common Market negotiator) must take full responsibility."

The paper cites the possible adverse effects on Britain's freedom of action in regional policy. It finds the terms for New Zealand dairy products unsatisfactory.

Much of the Labor party's objections concerned the cost of entry for Britain into the Common Market and how this cost will affect the balance of payments.

Substitution Reports
There were reports that the reference to the party not being anti-Europe was substituted for a stronger one saying the back-ground paper would give no comfort to those ideologically opposed to European unity.

Mr. Heath and the Northern Ireland government are convinced that the immediate policy in Ulster must focus upon international and other security measures to blunt the growing violence in the province.

In recent weeks, relations between Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch have turned hostile—and the face-to-face meeting today was expected to restore a friendlier mood and closer links.

Mr. Lynch had condemned British attempts to find "military solutions" to the Ulster problem, denounced internment, supported a civil disobedience campaign and urged an overhaul of the Protestant-dominated government to give Catholics equal representation.

Mr. Heath termed the proposals "unjustified, unacceptable and... calculated to do the maximum damage."

The British prime minister had called today's meeting because of the deteriorating relations between the countries. The two men had been scheduled to meet Oct. 21-22, but this conference was canceled last Wednesday and brought forward nearly six weeks.

Heavy security surrounded today's talks. At London's Heathrow Airport, police cars and plainclothesmen stood by as Mr. Lynch arrived this morning from Dublin aboard a commercial Aer Lingus flight. Mr. Lynch was driven immediately to Chequers by a secret route.

Mr. Heath greeted Mr. Lynch with a smile and ushered him into Chequers. They were joined by Sir Burke Trend, secretary of the British cabinet, and Donald O'Sullivan, the Irish ambassador to London.

The morning session lasted two and one-half hours. The two leaders then lunched on the lawn, under an umbrella, with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, and Reginald Maudling, the home secretary. By 3:25 p.m., Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch resumed their talks, together with Mr. O'Sullivan and Sir Burke. The meeting broke up at 7:25 p.m.

Londonderry Girl, 14, Slain In Crossfire

(Continued from Page 1)
shoulder to drive the IRA from the province."

William Craig, former home affairs minister who is Mr. Falley's political ally, told newsmen that he could raise 20,000 men at a few hours' notice "to defend the constitution of Northern Ireland against terrorists."

His statement followed meetings of former "B-specials," the all-Protestant militia accused by Roman Catholics of a terrorist campaign in August, 1969, starting point of the current killings. The "specials" were disbanded on British insistence last year.

Also in Londonderry today, a crowd of several hundred tried to storm the city courthouse, where two members of the provincial parliament faced charges of obstructing the British Army. Police slammed shut the courthouse doors and troops forced the crowd back.

In West Belfast, thousands watched in silence as 26-year-old Peter Gallagher rode at the head of a funeral procession, carrying on his knees the small blue coffin of his 18-month-old daughter, Angela.

Angela was killed in her baby carriage by a bullet aimed for a British soldier. Her 24-year-old mother collapsed in grief as the funeral procession set out. The mother was helped away. Mr. Gallagher carried the coffin to the graveyard himself and kissed it before it was lowered.

Army units against suspected terrorists in Belfast netted 200 rounds of ammunition and an undisclosed number of arrests over the weekend, the army said.

Security was intensified in Belfast last night, causing traffic jams as patrols checked cars for guns and bombs.

Javits Sees Europe Role

(Continued from Page 1)
ed States was returning to isolationism or protectionism. In calling for a year of cool relations with Europeans, he said that the new U.S. surtax was not necessarily remain in effect even for a year.

Sen. Javits pointed out the United States had provided \$148 billion in foreign assistance since the end of World War II, and said that Washington now asking for some of it back.

"Europe still owes us a great deal," he concluded.

Fixed Parties Backed
French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, also appearing at the congress, strongly defended the system of fixed parities between currencies, warning underdeveloped countries would be hurt if the system was abandoned.

He told the congress that industrialized nations had taken a responsibility toward developing countries that could not be shirked.

Mr. Schumann pledged France would continue to support "the true organization of markets for primary products whose essential role is the search for stable, fair and profitable prices."

He paid tribute to the role of the United States in building up the postwar international monetary system, but he said there had been two drawbacks in the system—the first of which was the absence of the East and near-eastern countries and China.

The second drawback was questioning of the accepted international rules of freedom of trade and fixed exchange rates.

"They are irreplaceable, not to mention powerful, can substitute other rules for them," he said.

Heath and Lynch Hold Talks, Briton Offers Wide Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)
ment without trial. The policy, seeking to root out members of the outlawed IRA, has left the minority Catholic population deeply mistrustful of the British Army and has stirred allegations that Protestant gunmen are being ignored.

Bitter Division
Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch have been bitterly divided over policies in Ulster, where the population is two-thirds Protestant. Mr. Lynch has made clear that there can be no settlement in Northern Ireland without far-reaching political changes and reform in favor of the Catholic minority.

Mr. Heath and the Northern Ireland government are convinced that the immediate policy in Ulster must focus upon international and other security measures to blunt the growing violence in the province.

In recent weeks, relations between Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch have turned hostile—and the face-to-face meeting today was expected to restore a friendlier mood and closer links.

Mr. Lynch had condemned British attempts to find "military solutions" to the Ulster problem, denounced internment, supported a civil disobedience campaign and urged an overhaul of the Protestant-dominated government to give Catholics equal representation.

Mr. Heath termed the proposals "unjustified, unacceptable and... calculated to do the maximum damage."

The British prime minister had called today's meeting because of the deteriorating relations between the countries. The two men had been scheduled to meet Oct. 21-22, but this conference was canceled last Wednesday and brought forward nearly six weeks.

Heavy security surrounded today's talks. At London's Heathrow Airport, police cars and plainclothesmen stood by as Mr. Lynch arrived this morning from Dublin aboard a commercial Aer Lingus flight. Mr. Lynch was driven immediately to Chequers by a secret route.

Mr. Heath greeted Mr. Lynch with a smile and ushered him into Chequers. They were joined by Sir Burke Trend, secretary of the British cabinet, and Donald O'Sullivan, the Irish ambassador to London.

The morning session lasted two and one-half hours. The two leaders then lunched on the lawn, under an umbrella, with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, and Reginald Maudling, the home secretary. By 3:25 p.m., Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch resumed their talks, together with Mr. O'Sullivan and Sir Burke. The meeting broke up at 7:25 p.m.

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP	COND	WIND
ALBANY	50	Cloudy	W 10
ALBUQUERQUE	70	Clear	W 10
ANCONA	60	Clear	W 10
ANTWERP	50	Partly	W 10
ATHENS	60	Partly	W 10
BAGDADE	80	Partly	W 10
BARRAGE	70	Very c	W 10
BERLIN	50	Cloudy	W 10
BIRMINGHAM	60	Partly	W 10
BUDAPEST	60	Partly	W 10
CAIRO	80	Sunny	W 10
HONG KONG	70	Partly	W 10
COPENHAGEN	60	Partly	W 10
COSTA DEL SOL	70	Sunny	W 10
DUBLIN	50	Partly	W 10
EDINBURGH	50	Partly	W 10
FLORENCE	60	Sunny	W 10
FRANKFURT	50	Very c	W 10
GENOVA	60	Partly	W 10
HELSINKI	50	Shower	W 10
LONDON	50	Partly	W 10
LAS PALMAS	70	Cloudy	W 10
LISBON	60	Partly	W 10
MADRID	70	Sunny	W 10
MILAN	60	Partly	W 10
MONTECARLO	70	Cloudy	W 10
MOSCOW	60	Partly	W 10
NEW YORK	60	Partly	W 10
NICE	70	Sunny	W 10
OSLO	50	Very c	W 10
PARIS	60	Cloudy	W 10
PRAGUE	60	Partly	W 10
ROME	70	Sunny	W 10
ST. PETERSBURG	60	Partly	W 10
STOCKHOLM	50	Cloudy	W 10
TEL AVIV	70	Partly	W 10
VIENNA	60	Partly	W 10
WARSAW	60	Partly	W 10
ZURICH	60	Partly	W 10

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TIGER RAG—Young London girl leaving the giant tiger's mouth entrance of the Tyger-Tyger clothes boutique in Church Street, Kensington, one of the city's more fashionable residential areas. The Kensington residents have complained to the authorities about this and similar developments by various business enterprises in the area. Their voices were heard, and a Council spokesman said it would have to go.

As Meany Renews Attack

Nixon Appeals for Revival Of U.S. Competitive Spirit

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon, in his "overwhelming response" to his economic belt-tightening policies today and appealed for revival of the competitive spirit and pride of workmanship that made America great.

The President made only a passing, veiled reference to Mr. Meany's steady criticism in a 12-minute broadcast steaming wide-spread public support of his wage-price freeze and urging greater productivity to curb inflation and create more jobs.

Reference to Meany The President made only a passing, veiled reference to Mr. Meany's steady criticism in a 12-minute broadcast steaming wide-spread public support of his wage-price freeze and urging greater productivity to curb inflation and create more jobs.

Cardinal Shehan Attacks Vietnam War Involvement

London Pan Am Says 1,000 Ask For Credit Home

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways said today that more than 1,000 young Americans had applied for cut-price tickets home on credit in the five days since the company offered the service.

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet supersonic Tu-144 airliner flew to Sofia today to be shown off before officials of Bulgaria's Balkan Airlines, the news agency Tass said.

Muskie Opens Drive to Win Nomination

Begins 30-State Tour With Attack on Nixon

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine today launched his underdog campaign for next year's Democratic presidential nomination by attacking President Nixon's economic plan as a giveaway to big business.

As he arrived in Los Angeles, the Gallup Poll showed him well behind President Nixon in popularity and slightly behind two other Democratic contenders, Senators Edward Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey.

Kahane Says Jews Aren't Liked in U.S.

By Irving Spiegel

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The Zionist Organization of America yesterday allowed Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, to address a plenary session of its national convention.

Strongly repudiating Rabbi Kahane's view, Mr. Weisman said that the "whole of America is a fabric of differing ethnic, religious and cultural groups in which the right to be different is too well entrenched in the national and constitutional life of the United States to give Jews or any group any legitimate basis for apprehension."

French Reds Protest Angela Davis Trial

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The French Communist party has called on French workers and "all who favor progress and justice" to express their indignation over the imprisonment and forthcoming trial of American black militant Angela Davis.

Session Resumes Tomorrow Nixon Plan Tops Congress Agenda

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Congress returns from a summer holiday on Wednesday to find President Nixon's new tax proposals heaped on top of the already heavy backlog of political and social issues it left behind just a month ago.

Sen. Stevenson Bars National Race in 1972

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., has ruled himself out as a vice-presidential candidate for 1972.

and Democrats appear united on that. Instead, the debate will center on what kind of tax cuts should be enacted and when they should become effective.

Many key Democrats, responding to organized labor's protests that the Nixon program would primarily benefit big business, have said they will seek additional tax cuts for individuals.

Sen. Stevenson Bars National Race in 1972

GI Heroin Test Overestimated Use in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The picture of heroin use by U.S. servicemen in Vietnam was further muddled Saturday by new Pentagon figures showing that about a third of those servicemen first identified as heroin users had not in fact been taking the drug.

Coming with reports—officially confirmed by some Pentagon officials—that soldiers have devised ways to circumvent the urinalysis testing procedure, the new figures appear to cast further doubt on the tests. They began June 29.

On the basis of the first tests administration officials have stated that 5.3 or 5.44 percent of those tested were found to be heroin users.

British Negotiator To Visit Rhodesia

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Lord Goodman, British negotiator on the Rhodesian problem, will leave for Salisbury Sept. 17 to resume exploratory talks with Ian Smith's breakaway regime, the Foreign Office confirmed today.

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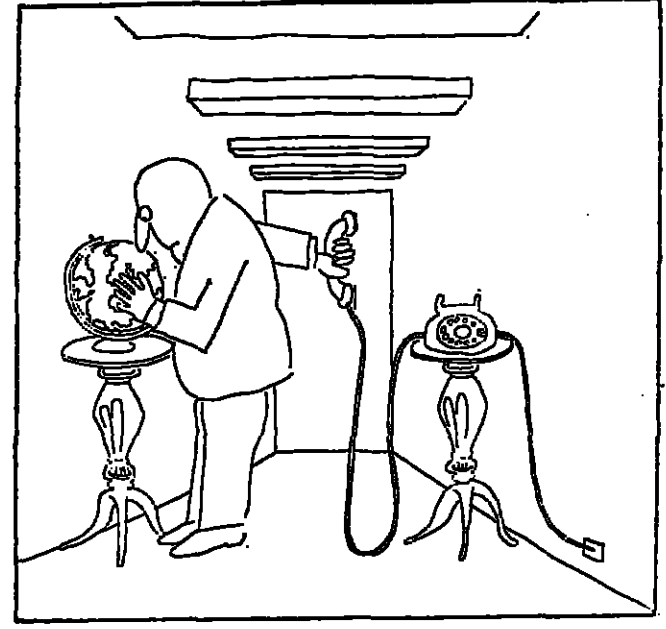
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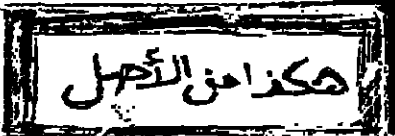
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Tu-144 in Bulgaria MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet supersonic Tu-144 airliner flew to Sofia today to be shown off before officials of Bulgaria's Balkan Airlines, the news agency Tass said.

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Latest Report on Bormann Is Treated With Skepticism

BONN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A report that Adolf Hitler's top aide, Martin Bormann, was a wartime Soviet agent who fled to Russia after the war was treated yesterday with skepticism among official and knowledgeable unofficial sources.

Simon Wiesenthal, the noted Nazi-hunter, who has been on Bormann's track since World War II, said he doubted that the most-wanted Nazi criminal had

spent the time since the war in Russia.

He said the report by The New York Times (in today's International Herald Tribune) of a new book by former West German intelligence chief Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, indicated Gen. Gehlen knew about Bormann's whereabouts but never communicated this to the West German government.

"But there is no logic in this," Mr. Wiesenthal said in a tele-

phone interview from Vienna. "It could have been a superb play for West Germany during the height of the cold war to demand of the Russians that Bormann be brought to trial."

"Instead they spent all their efforts getting South American governments to issue warrants for Bormann's arrest," he went on. "Gen. Gehlen was a responsible German official. If he had known that then, surely he would have done something about it."

Mr. Wiesenthal said he was also suspicious of the allegation because none of the numerous Soviet intelligence officials who fled to the West since World War II have made any mention of the matter.

He said the last he heard about Bormann was 18 months ago when usually reliable sources reported Bormann, now 71, had undergone an operation by a German doctor in a hospital in southern Brazil. He said he understood that Bormann was often on the move between Paraguay, Chile and Brazil. "He never stays in the same place more than three months at a time," he said.

Mr. Wiesenthal said the state prosecutor in Frankfurt was still officially searching for Bormann and had made considerable searches in South America.

Many Tips

In Frankfurt, the prosecutor who since 1963 has led the official investigation into Bormann's whereabouts said it was "improbable" that Bormann had spent the years since the war in the Soviet Union.

"We have had tips that Bormann was in nearly every country, and possibly Russia, was among them. But until now most information has pointed to South America," Wilhelm Metzner said.

Mr. Metzner said Gen. Gehlen while in office provided almost no help in the investigations. "In 10 years of investigations I do not believe we ever received a single tip from Gen. Gehlen," he said.

Denial by Spokesman

West German government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar denied he had told The New York Times the West German government is investigating the possibility that Gen. Gehlen had given away state secrets.

One of Bormann's sons, Gerhard, 34, said today he did not believe his father had ever lived in Russia. "This is completely out of the question," he said. The young Bormann works as a buyer in the Bavarian town of Freising.

Defector in Peking

HONG KONG, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A Nationalist Chinese official flew into Peking yesterday after deciding to defect while on study leave in the United States, Peking radio said today. The radio named the defector as Chang Shuang-chao, and described him as "a top confidential secretary" in the Taiwan Department of Finance.

Eva Peron's Body Was Kept in Milan

For 14 Years, Before Delivery to Husband

MILAN, Sept. 6 (AP).—The body of Eva Duarte de Peron, wife of the former Argentine dictator, was kept for 14 years in a Milan cemetery before being secretly transferred to Madrid, a funeral director said today.

The body of the once-powerful woman known as "Evita" Peron, who died of leukemia in 1952 at age 33, was turned over to the exiled dictator, Juan Peron, 76, in Madrid last Friday. The news caused a sensation. It was not publicly known where the body had been or how it got to Madrid.

Today, Ettore Fusetti, president of the Iruf funeral organization, said that the body had lain buried under the name of Maria Maggi de Magazzini in Musocco cemetery for the last 14 years.

He did not say where it had been before that. But an official of the mortuary services of the commune of Milan said that Maria Maggi was buried in the local Maggiori cemetery on May 13, 1957.

"In Perfect Order" "The coffin was coming from Buenos Aires, and all the documents seemed in perfect order," the official said.

[Madrid sources close to Peron said that his wife's body had been kept from him until now by his successors in power in Argentina, United Press International reported.]

Some but hardly all the secrecy cloaking the case of Mrs. Peron's body—a case which could even now provide a rallying point for Peron supporters in Argentina—began to dissolve.

Mr. Fusetti said a woman, whom he would not identify, secured the tomb in Musocco four years ago, showing documents for Mrs. Maggi that seemed in order and paying rent in advance for 30 years. After that period, a body is taken away from a tomb and put in an ossuary.

The funeral director said the same woman signed papers recently in order for the body to be taken to Madrid.

An ordinary black funeral van, driven by a chauffeur, took the body from Milan to the French-Spanish frontier, Mr. Fusetti said. He added that an unidentified person climbed into the van at the last minute in Milan and went along.

"Normal Procedure" "This was normal for us," he said, "because it does happen frequently that relatives want to accompany the coffin to the new destination."

The hearse was met in Spanish territory by two cars containing people who identified themselves as "relatives" of Maria Maggi, Mr. Fusetti said. From the Spanish border the cars accompanied the hearse to a point 40 kilometers outside Madrid. There the people in the cars asked the driver of the van to transfer the coffin to another van, which had driven up, and then go back to Italy.

Mr. Fusetti said his driver "felt quite uneasy, but could do nothing" but comply. He did not say if any force or threats were used.

Another Viet Veteran Sets Himself Afire in Protest

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Another disabled South Vietnamese war veteran set himself on fire today to protest President Nguyen Van Thieu's one-man election

6 MiGs Arrive For French Visit

REIMS, France, Sept. 6 (AP).—Six Russian MIG-21 supersonic intercepting planes arrived today at a French air base near here for flight demonstrations on Wednesday.

The MiGs, in service in many Communist countries, and in Egypt and India, are appearing for the first time in France. The visit responds to one made by six French Mirage-3 jets in Russia last June.

The airplanes will be on display at the base on Wednesday. Marshal Pavel Stepanovich Koutakhov, commander of the Soviet Air Force, arrived in Paris today for a five-day visit in connection with the MIG demonstrations.

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FLOOD TIDE—Sleeping mats and other debris floating on waist-high floodwaters in low-lying regions of Tokyo Sunday, caused by unusual high tide; 3,000 homes have been flooded in area as seas remained high on Pacific coast for the third straight day.

Saigon Units in New Drive, Ferried by 200 U.S. Copters

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—An armada of 200 U. S. helicopters ferried thousands of South Vietnamese troops into western Quang Tri Province today in a major new operation to disrupt Communist supply lines below the Demilitarized Zone.

The sweep, involving at least three brigades of government troops, began at 6 a.m. in rugged country west of Cam Lo and not far from the abandoned Khe Sanh outpost. More than 2,000 American soldiers were moved back into the province to support the campaign, military sources said, including armored, artillery and infantry units.

U. S. B-52 bomber crews struck six times overnight in the region, unloading nearly 500 tons of explosives to soften up defenses in advance of the new government operation, field reports said. The drive was one of the biggest since the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos last spring.

Old Base Reopened Field reports said a South Vietnamese armored column rumbled down Highway 9 today and reopened the old Vandegrift combat base, east of Khe Sanh, near the Laotian border. There were no reports of any contact with Communist forces.

Military sources said the new drive was planned entirely by South Vietnamese commanders in the area.

The sources said it appeared the South Vietnamese launched the drive as a show of strength in advance of the Oct. 3 presidential elections and probably would avoid major contacts unless North Vietnamese troops forced the action.

Communist forces also were believed trying to position supplies in the desolate, mountainous region in advance of the monsoon rainy season, which begins in the area next month.

Military sources said the South Vietnamese also might temporarily reopen the Khe Sanh base.

Elsewhere, South Vietnamese spokesmen reported, five civilians were killed and four wounded yesterday when a terrorist fired a B-40 rocket-propelled grenade into their automobile on a road along the central coast.

The U. S. Command said today the Air Force's 311st Tactical Airlift Squadron, a 300-man outfit, had been placed on stand-down for redeployment under phase nine of President Nixon's withdrawal program. Spokesmen said the 311th was the oldest transport unit in Vietnam, having arrived in 1963.

The command said that troop strength in the war zone as of last Thursday was 216,700 men, a reduction of 60 percent from the peak of 342,400 reached in April of 1968.

The remaining troops include 170,400 Army, 35,700 Air Force, 10,000 Navy, 500 Marines, and 160 Coast Guard.

Under Mr. Nixon's timetable, the authorized ceiling will be lowered to 184,000 by Dec. 31, but the current pace is ahead of this schedule and strength likely will drop to as low as 175,000 by the end of November.

Indians Flee Floodwaters At Lucknow

Thousands Evacuate Homes; River Rising

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—India Army units today moved in to help the evacuation of thousands of people from flood-stricken areas of Lucknow, which is threatened by the fast-rising waters of the river Gomti. More than 10,000 people have so far been evacuated from the north Indian city, where the flood situation seriously worsened today.

All-India Radio said the army was called in to help move people to safety as the river by this afternoon was rising at four inches an hour, twice the rate of earlier in the day. Authorities fear that if it continues to rise it is already three feet above the danger level—embankments will break.

The floods which have swept across northern and eastern India, killing hundreds of people in the past few weeks, are the worst in Lucknow, capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh, since 1960.

Make-shift camps have been set up to accommodate people evacuated from the worst-hit areas of the city, which has a population of about 650,000. An army medical team is at work to provide sanitation and drinking water.

Ten army boats are patrolling the flooded areas of the city and about 50 soldiers are stationed to watch for any breach of an embankment. The swirling river waters have penetrated buildings housing the Central Drug Research Institute, a sports stadium, the botanical gardens and the State Bank of India.

In other flood-affected states, officials estimate that 600,000 people, half of them refugees from East Pakistan, have been affected by the latest floods in West Bengal.

Democrats in France To Honor Sen. Bayh

PARIS, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Democrats in France will kick off their fund-raising drive for the 1972 presidential campaign at a reception for Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Les Champs, 84, Avenue de Champs-Elysees.

The senator is being honored as a representative of the national party and not as a potential candidate. Other senators and congressmen in Paris for the International Parliamentary Union conference are expected to attend.

The French committee is part of a Europe-wide Democratic organization whose principal objectives are to obtain voting rights in presidential elections for U.S. citizens living abroad and to get out the vote for their party's candidate.

Japan to Support U.S. Move On Discussing Taiwan in UN

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (NYT).—After months of hesitation, Japan told the United States today that it would support a UN resolution declaring the ouster of Taiwan to be an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority. Whether Japan would co-sponsor such a resolution, as the United States has been urging, was left up in the air.

The decision was conveyed to the American chargé d'affaires, Richard Sneider, by Foreign Vice-Minister Haruki Mori today. The notification came a couple of hours after Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda said at a news conference that the two questions of support for the resolution and co-sponsorship of the resolution should be considered separately.

The main outline of the Japanese government's position was that Peking should be welcomed into the United Nations but that the ouster of Taiwan should be treated with "prudence," Mr. Fukuda said. "The important thing was to keep international good faith," he added.

Some Surprised Mr. Fukuda surprised some Foreign Ministry officials by not announcing clearly at his news conference that Japan had decided to support the "important question" resolution and a formula calling for "dual representation" of Peking and Taiwan in the United Nations. The minister left the impression with his audience that while he personally favored supporting the resolution, his final decision had been made. He gave his news conference hours before departing for a wide-ranging series of cabinet-level discussions in the United States and Canada.

The minister's vagueness reflected the bitter divisions within the ruling Liberal-Democratic party over China policy. As Mr. Fukuda said at the news conference, "many people in the Liberal-Democratic party believe that the two resolutions (the 'important question' and 'dual representation') reflect only the surface of American policy, and that below this surface lies a much deeper purpose."

In other words, since President Nixon announced he would be visiting Peking, many Liberal-Democrats believe that American policy toward China has changed, and that Washington is merely going through the motions of present resolutions to save Taiwan's UN seat.

Concorde in Rio, Flies Tomorrow To Sao Paulo

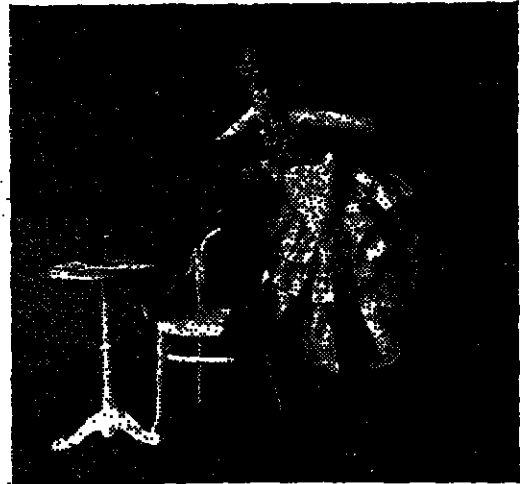
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The Anglo-French supersonic Concorde landed here this morning from Cayenne, French Guiana, where it arrived Saturday on its first transatlantic crossing.

After a triumphant swoop in the sunny skies of Rio de Janeiro pilot, André Turcat brought the white prototype down perfectly. The visit of the Concorde to Brazil coincides with the opening of the French industrial fair in Sao Paulo on Thursday. The plane will take French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and other dignitaries to the fair on Wednesday.

On Saturday it will leave for Buenos Aires, returning to Rio the next day. The stay in South America will give airline executives an opportunity to study the Concorde which its builders hope to sell here.

Israeli Aviation Strike TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (AP).—Eight hundred Israeli civil aviation employees walked out of their jobs today, shutting down all the country's airports. The strike is to be indefinite. Negotiations for a resumption of work have not yet begun.

French Myth?



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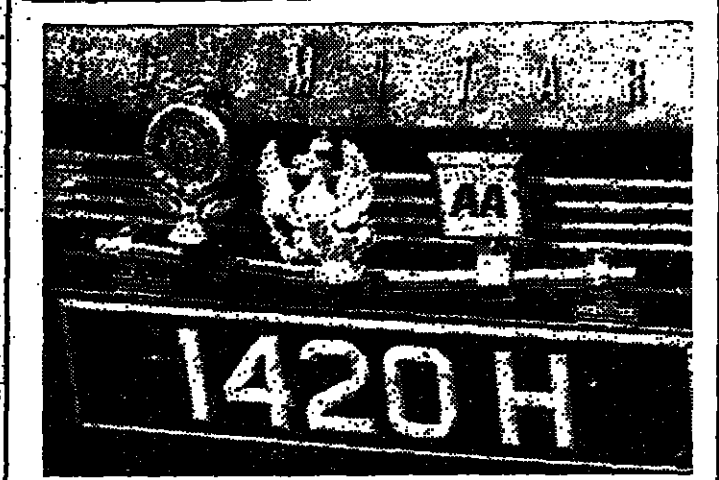
هكذا من النحل

Two Women Dupes Are Cleared

Israel Says London Flights Were Target of Arabs' Bombs

From Wire Dispatches
TEL AVIV, Sept. 6.—Two El Al jet flights from Rome and London to Tel Aviv were the targets of Arab guerrillas who planted explosive charges in the luggage of two unsuspecting women passengers, the Israeli police said today. They refused to say why the plot had failed.

request of Arab boy friends, were not under arrest and were cooperating fully with the police. They declined to name the girls "for their own safety" and said the women had not known that the suitcases had false bottoms or contained explosives. The police have completed the investigation and have released the two women from custody, a police spokesman said later. He said both would leave "in a few days because they have nothing to do here."



ROYAL CAR—The coat of arms of the Princess of England on front grill of Princess Anne's private car.

India's Alienation From U.S. Seems Deep, Difficult to Heal

By Sydney H. Schanberg
NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (NYT)—"You can tell Mr. Nixon for us we're not his good little boys anymore." This remark—uttered by an Indian Foreign Ministry official after India signed a defense-oriented "friendship" treaty with the Soviet Union last month—demonstrates how badly relations with Washington have deteriorated in the past few months in India.

Although misunderstandings between the Indians and Americans have always been more the rule than the exception, despite almost \$10 billion in U.S. aid to this nation, the current rupture seems basic and deep and unlikely to be smoothed over easily. The reasons for the Indian bitterness are obvious ones—the refusal of the Nixon administration to publicly denounce the five-month-old Pakistani military repression, aimed at crushing the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan, and the administration's parallel decision to continue arms shipments to Pakistan.

Diplomatic observers here believe that Washington either did not realize the anger these shipments would arouse in India or did not care. Even if the arms had consisted of only a few crates of bullets or spare parts (the State Department says the total is \$6.3 million in arms; some U.S. senators have put the figure as high as \$35 million), an anti-American furor would have erupted here.

For one thing, the estimated eight million Bengali refugees who have fled to India to escape the military repression have placed crushing burdens on India's fragile economy and on the already strained social fabric of its volatile eastern region. Perhaps even more crucial, the crisis has resulted in a tense military confrontation between Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan, reviving all the bitter memories of Hindu-Moslem bloodshed at the time of partition and of the two brief Indo-Pakistani wars that followed, in 1947 and 1965.

U.S. Is Seen Bridging the Gap In Its Relations With Pakistan

By Malcolm W. Browne
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The frigid diplomatic gap that has existed since March between Pakistan and the United States has been marginally reduced in the last few weeks, mainly because fear is impelling the two nations together.

Both sides have made concessions, and the climate of confrontation, suspicion and hostility has been reduced to a point at which some cooperation, if not friendship, is possible. For the United States, the main fear is that an isolated Pakistan would probably be an especially warlike Pakistan. The danger of war between Pakistan and India, which could swiftly involve both the Soviet Union and China, is a major preoccupation of Washington.

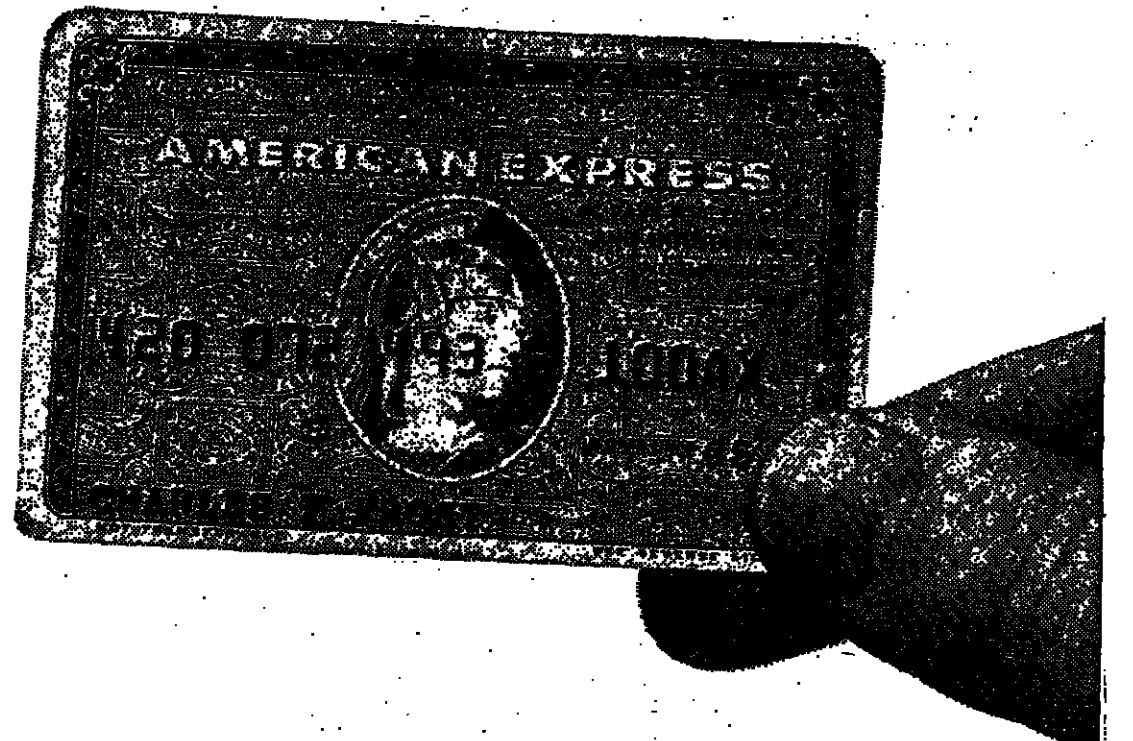
Any move on Pakistan's part toward reducing tension with India is regarded by the United States as a friendly concession. For Pakistan, the main fear is economic. The subject of a possible war with India is rarely discussed by Pakistan's leaders, although President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan has said repeatedly that he wants to avoid it if he can. Many Pakistani super-patriots say they would welcome a jihad (holy war) that would afford the opportunity to finish off Hindu India once and for all.

On the other hand, heavy military spending in strife-torn East Pakistan since March, a sagging economy and suspension of foreign development aid have bitten deeply into Pakistan's financial resources. Pakistan's leaders have stridently rejected aid with strings attached. But they have made it known that should Washington avoid the harsh public criticism of Pakistan that has been used by Britain and other nations, a modus vivendi could be worked out.

As a result, the United States has continued relief aid to Pakistan as well as the shipment of military spare parts. Washington has provided no new development aid to Pakistan since March, but the pipeline is by no means dry. Official American comments on the subject have been couched in language ambiguous enough to enable Pakistani newspapers to carry

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Advertisement for Levi Carneiro, A Former Judge On World Court. Text: 'RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Levi Carneiro, 89, member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters and a former judge of the International Court of Justice, died yesterday. Mr. Carneiro was a founding member of the Brazilian Order of Lawyers and a member of the Permanent Committee on Codification of International Law. Cecil Fleetwood-May LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Cecil Fleetwood-May 77, former European manager of Reuters, died at his home last night. Mr. Fleetwood-May joined Reuters in 1917 and retired in 1958. He began as a sub-editor, and for his last 13 years with the news agency was European manager. De Gaulle Stamps PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Postal Ministry announced today that a series of four stamps commemorating Gen. Charles de Gaulle will be issued Nov. 8, first anniversary of his death.'

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The Portentous Bus

There have been any number of varied symbols in American political campaigns, from William Henry Harrison's hard cider to William McKinley's full dinner pail. But few could have expected that the homely school bus would ever take that role—until today. The bus, which had seemed only an answer to the distances of a motorized society in rural and suburban areas, has now become a thing of portent: of hope and menace.

George C. Wallace evidently plans to ride the bus issue either to the White House or to some eligible central location from which he can determine who goes to the White House. President Nixon wants just enough busing to satisfy the law—no more. Chief Justice Burger appears to believe that racial percentages have become too rigid in lower-court rulings, and maybe there can be less busing within the constitutional framework. And at the local level, tempers have become so inflamed that school buses have gone up in smoke.

The problem is simple enough theoretically—but highly complex in practice. Racial segregation by law—that is, the legal requirement that blacks be bused from white schools and vice versa—has been quite thoroughly overturned. It was concentrated in the South (although certainly not unknown elsewhere) and it has been substantially abolished. But in addition to ruling against the negative and legal aspects of segregation, the courts have also held that there must be positive efforts to achieve integration.

This runs into the fact that in the North, particularly, there are large residential areas in which de facto segregation exists; in which children would have to be moved

bodily out of their home localities if the schools are not to be overwhelmingly of one racial pattern. Since de facto residential segregation is very slow in yielding to either court orders or local prejudice, the most obvious answer was the bus. It had already been used extensively in replacing the one-room schoolhouse of an older rural society and to permit large schools, with a wider range of subjects and teaching, to be built in the suburbs. Why not employ it for desegregation?

Naturally, many mothers of young children objected to having their offspring taken by bus past nearby schools to a relatively strange environment. But the measure also encountered opposition from those, both white and more recently blacks, who oppose desegregation on principle. Many blacks want "community control" of their local schools, with teachers and curricula oriented to specially black needs. And many whites object to having their children exposed to this or any other aspect of black culture. The clash of two forms of racial pride exacerbates the whole busing problem.

The result is that manifold strains are placed upon the nation's school system and neighborhood relations. The issue may never, despite Gov. Wallace, reach the status of a major political issue, because of the intricate cross-currents of opinion that it has set up. But the school bus represents at once one of the most ambitious attempts at social readjustment that the United States has ever undertaken and one of the most divisive elements in the country today. If it succeeds, a major blow will have been struck at both white prejudice and black nationalism—and neither will take such a blow lightly.

Accord on Berlin—A Closer Look

As the signing and consequent publication of the Berlin agreement make clear, negotiation is the continuation of confrontation by other means. The United States has not given up its hope to reconcile a divided Europe. The Soviet Union has not abandoned its goal of making East Europe ever more firmly into the "world socialist system." But instead of trying to advance their respective conceptions by sending out tanks, head to head, in Berlin, the great powers are trying to advance their conceptions by diplomacy—that is, by politics acting over time.

"Berlin agreement" is a misnomer. The entity involved is not the whole city of Berlin, only West Berlin—in the language of the Berlin agreement (itself an expression of convenient usage, not a specific term of diplomatic art), "the Western sectors of Berlin." Long ago the Soviet Union folded its sector, East Berlin, into its client state of East Germany. It then said, quite precisely: "What's ours is ours, what's yours is negotiable. It could say this because by the reality of geography Berlin sits 110 miles inside East Germany. It is and will remain physically vulnerable, regardless of what is inscribed in any agreement.

In our view Mr. Nixon wisely chose to accept the Russian offer to negotiate just on "the Western sectors." By doing so he conceded to Moscow a long leg up on its No. 1 foreign-policy aim of confirming the post-World War II status quo of Soviet control in East Europe. This is surely why Moscow was eager to make a Berlin agreement. But Mr. Nixon has now won a written Soviet commitment to ameliorate the disabilities—rooted in geography—of the unavoidably and unalterably exposed Western position in Berlin. The fact is that although the new agreement was drawn up by the Big Four and is called a "quadrilateral" agreement, the key operative sections of it do not involve mutual undertakings. They hinge entirely on unilateral undertakings by the Soviet Union in its role as patron of East Germany. Given the geography, it could be no other way.

One of the key sections governs West German access to the city: Moscow undertakes to assure that access will be "unimpeded." This is vital because East Germany has always sought to use its physical control of the ground across which access must take place to extract West German recognition of it as a sovereign state. West Germany, unwilling to drop its dream of ultimate German reunification, has refused to grant such recognition. The making of the new agreement signifies Moscow's commendable, not to say historic, decision to have no more international access crises of the sort which characterized the Cold War. No one should

ignore, however, that in the working out of the specifics of access, as the Big Four have instructed "competent German authorities" to do, there is the stuff of months of haggling: East Germans will again try to translate control of the ground into recognition. West Germans will continue to hold back.

The second key leverage, and again one entirely dependent on Soviet leverage, commits Moscow to let the people of West Berlin expand their now-minimal contacts with East Berliners and other East Germans. This is the issue symbolized by the Berlin Wall, erected 10 years ago to prevent East Germans from fleeing their country and thereby to force them to reconcile themselves to it. Recognizing correctly that reunification lies beyond a remote horizon, West Germans have sought instead to ease the human costs of German division. This explains their determination to start to break through the Berlin Wall with more visits, communications, etc. The East Germans, fearing perhaps not so much the renewed flight of their citizens as the free exchanges which totalitarian societies cannot abide, have wanted to keep the wall intact—or at least to sell openings in it dear. "Competent German authorities" are to hammer out the details of passage through the wall, too.

We would not be surprised if inter-German negotiations on this issue make negotiations on access look simple. Problems of access tend to start out as trivial or abstract and when they get important or real, the big powers step in. But problems of passage through the wall are human and emotional, and must be managed by the Germans themselves. The wall brings the fundamental issue of the division of Europe to life in a way which no document or concept can.

We are, then, eager to commend the Big Four and especially their diplomats who wrote the agreement. Whatever else may be said about negotiation as against confrontation, it reduces the immediate physical dangers—in this instance, a precious achievement—and it makes most people feel more hopeful. We are not inclined, however, as some American officials apparently are, to hail the agreement as a triumph of American diplomacy in which Washington held firm and got more from Moscow than it gave. Such crowing is not only indiscreet but premature. It will take years for events to reveal if this agreement, and the further diplomatic projects it will facilitate, will help re-create a single harmonious Europe or whether the agreement will contribute to perpetuating—perhaps in a softer and thereby more endurable form—the two blocs formed after the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1896

CAIRO—The trial of Sefr and Kamel, editors of two Arabic papers, for publishing articles and caricatures insulting Queen Victoria was resumed today. Finally, both prisoners were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 20 pounds. This is the maximum penalty provided in the Code for the offense with which they were charged, namely, insulting a foreign sovereign. The sentences met with the approbation of all right minded persons.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Creation of 18 new Federal Court judgeships at large as the most practical and economical method of clearing the dockets of accumulating litigation all over the country has been recommended to President Harding and Congress by Attorney General Daugherty. Mr. Daugherty said an increase of 800 percent in the criminal courts since 1918 has been largely the result of the Prohibition Laws that are difficult to enforce.



'I Am Voting for the Incumbent—I Admire His Resourcefulness, Courage, Straightforwardness, Integrity, Tenacity and Administrative Ability in Fiscal Matters!'

A Thin Green Line

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

DUC PHO DISTRICT. Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam.—The empty barracks here of a departed battalion of American soldiers symbolizes how thin South Vietnamese forces are spread in this notorious Viet Cong trouble spot—part of a deepening military danger facing all the northern provinces of South Vietnam.

With the Americans gone, Duc Pho District is protected by some 1,500 territorial troops—regional forces (RF) and popular forces (PF)—backed up by a regular regiment of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). That would seem more than enough to handle a few hundred Communist guerrillas prowling around the district. In truth, many more men are needed. Two crack sapper battalions of North Vietnamese regulars have moved nearby, and still more North Vietnamese are in the mountain country to the west, perhaps poised to attack the populated lowlands.

The danger to Duc Pho applies generally to the country's five northernmost provinces (the First Corps area), where most remaining U.S. combat soldiers—some 25 battalions—are stationed. When they pull out, Vietnamization—and, indeed, the fate of South Vietnam—will undergo its most severe test.

With their logistics tangled and their regiments decimated by last winter's Laos invasion, the Communists have been beaten back easily in the north during the dry season now ending. What deeply worries officials in Saigon is the double-barreled threat for the future.

In DMZ Sector

The first, most widely publicized, threat is direct assault by North Vietnamese troops over the mountains of the demilitarized zone separating North and South Vietnam. Blocking this is the renowned 1st ARVN Division, which has been mauling North Vietnamese troops assaulting government fortresses along the DMZ.

But what happens when the U.S. 101st Airborne Division, backing up the 1st ARVN, leaves next year? The 6th North Vietnamese Regiment moved last spring into the 101st's area on the approaches to the city of Hue. Moreover, when the Americans go, the 1st ARVN will no longer have the luxury of so many helicopter gunships to riddle Communist foot soldiers. Thus, a North Vietnamese invasion in the DMZ is perhaps using tanks and jet planes, is possible.

However, what Saigon policymakers feel is much more probable is the second threat resulting from deterioration well south of the DMZ in Quang Nam Province and, particularly, Quang Ngai Province. Here, with the imminent departure of the U.S. division, North Vietnamese regulars could sweep in from the hills to the west, where Communists now are building a new road system to parallel the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In these two provinces, a climactic battle could be fought in 1972 and 1973 which might decide the fate of the pacified southern section of the country.

The impact of the American division's impending departure is really more psychological than military. In Duc Pho district, where only two out of 71 hamlets are pacified, the now-departed American battalion was badly disciplined and militarily inactive.

Nevertheless, to villagers, the empty barracks signify that the Communists (who controlled Quang Ngai Province throughout the war with France) are coming back. To those who have sided with the Saigon government, the departure of U.S. troops means the whole world is caving in.

Refugees Fearful

Indeed, the mood of the countryside in Quang Ngai and Quang Nam is deteriorating. Refugees who had agreed to return to reconstructed villages are now reluctant to move, fearful of their safety without Americans around. What is needed in the First Corps area are more troops—at least another division. But here the maddening regionalism of Vietnam intervenes. To bring up

an ARVN division from the largely pacified Mekong River Delta in the south would mean about half the southern soldiers deserting.

The remaining option is to recruit additional territorial troops in troublesome districts such as Duc Pho. But recruitment is becoming increasingly difficult. In Duc Pho (perhaps the country's worst single district), the district chief appointed by Saigon gets no cooperation for recruitment from elected village chiefs, who want to hedge their bets for a possibly Communist future.

Thus, as expected, the last phase of American troop withdrawal is the most dangerous, threatening the remarkable gains against the Communists since 1968. Yet, there are valid reasons, nonmilitary and non-Vietnamese, why the Americans should have been pulled out even more rapidly.

Galbraith: Helping the Pakistanis

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—I have been reluctant in these last months to speak of the political problems of East Bengal. All of us who have served in India are thought to be partisans of that country as doubles on occasions we have been.

Like others I have wondered if political discussion might divert attention from the terribly urgent problem of helping to provide sustenance for the refugees. But such is the component of disaster in our present policy that I feel compelled to stress a few of the fundamentals in this ghastly situation.

In any considerations of the Bengal tragedy, four factors are controlling. I list them:

- The immediate aspects of the refugee problem are urgent and grave and every effort at alleviation must be made. But there can be no tolerable solution which does not allow these people

to return to their home villages and land. That vast number of people—approaching in total the number displaced by World War II—should remain indefinitely in camps or in the crowded adjacent provinces of India is so cruel as to be unthinkable.

● The refugees will return only to a peaceful and secure country. Both the overwhelming vote for autonomy earlier this year and the events since make it certain that East Pakistan can East Bengal will only be peaceful if full autonomy and self-government are accorded to it. Continued administration from Islamabad will be under conditions of open or suppressed revolt and the refugees will not return.

● Autonomy and self-government are also wanted as the vote showed by the people who have not fled and, a most important point, autonomy and self-govern-

Bernard Levin
From London:

Apart from the fact that many unions cook their membership figures shamelessly, the overwhelming majority of members in no part whatever in the activities of their unions.

LONDON.—As I write, a thousand or so sons of toil (to gather with a very small number of daughters—the representatives of the British working-man talk much about equality of the sexes but practice it not at all) are gathered in the hideous seaside resort of Blackpool for the annual conference of Britain's equivalent of the AFL-CIO, the Trades Union Congress. The delegates to the TUC gathering will spill much breath, pass many fierce resolutions, assure each other that the eyes and ears of the nation are upon them. But for all the effect, good or bad, they will have on the affairs of Britain, they might as well have stayed at home.

Loud claims are made for the TUC. It is said to represent upward of ten million workers, and in a sense it does, but it is a very special sense indeed. For apart from the fact that many unions cook their membership figures shamelessly, the overwhelming majority of members take no part whatever in the activities

of their unions; millions only because they are too busy (by reason of working "closed shop" or becoming of pay are negotiated with and applicable only to members. When it comes to the most important voting for union officials figures tell the story: The unions in the country elect their chief officers by polls representing well in excess of 90 percent of the members, speakers in Blackpool will claim to be giving the sentiments of hundreds of thousands, even millions, of speakers; in the same way, the overwhelming majority of members take no part whatever in the activities

What's Happening? And yet, strangely enough, is not the reason why the deliberations may be, and safely ignored. After all, the affairs I have outlined have existed, yet the TUC has been solemnly consulted by erments of different stripes, its representatives to join official public body views sought on a wide range of public questions. If a change has taken place, change is not in the TUC. Then what has happened?

For a clue, we must look to resolutions that the TUC gates will be discussing the. Some will mean little more than ritual face-pulling, ritual nobody; as, for instance, to be passed unanimously, announcing the present government's economic policy, one is relevant, and affords understanding of the nature of TUC and of its national stance.

The industrial relations which finally became law before Parliament broke up the summer recess, was passed. Conservative government, Mr. Wilson's administration, indignantly retreated a firm intention to introduce such a measure itself.

retreat was largely brought by the solid opposition to what they saw as the TUC's bluff, to call their bluff, to poll that they represented not themselves, that polls had a huge majority of the rank-and-file membership in favor of such legislation, and Parliament would decide.

Bluff Is Called

But Mr. Heath and Mr. (the Tories' minister of the moment) did not lack the TUC's bluff was as the Conservative bill was posed just as fiercely by the as the Labor one was; and he then saw just how little the TUC's bluff was puffing actually had gone through.

Under that bill, a regular union is to be kept; it is compelled to register, but who do not register lose advantages—massive tax rebates, for instance, and immunity against lawsuits against funds following strikes. Now TUC is to be asked, "Is this all members wish to register, or to 'invite' to register?" The fact that TUC's bluff has been called, Heath and his Conservative government have shown that they are not afraid of the threats, because, in plain English, Mr. Wilson could not show the same thing, and had, he would probably still prime minister today. But it left to Mr. Heath to point out that the emperor had no clothes. The proceedings at Blackpool are designed to put on a show of pretending that the emperor is, on the contrary, warmly clad. But from now nobody is going to be fooled which is why the demonstration just as well have been at home and saved their own plumpies.

No Arms for West
This means no military assistance of any kind to West Pakistan. And it means that even small or symbolic assistance which seems to suggest support can be as damaging as substantial help. The foregoing factors also forbid any economic assistance so long as it could serve either directly or indirectly to pay for suppression of Bengal autonomy or independence.

And no armaments strategy involving the Chinese can be a justification for a different policy. These considerations of course mean a continuation of an embargo on arms for India and a clearly expressed disapproval of any possible Indian military initiative.

What all else, we must be completely generous in helping alleviate the suffering of the refugees.

One of the clear lessons of these last years is that our power in the third world is limited. It is not within our competence to "solve" the problem of East Bengal. But it is within our competence to be compassionate to urge (as evidently have the Soviets) against the use of force, and above all to stop doing the wrong thing.

John Kenneth Galbraith, who served a tour of duty as U.S. ambassador to India, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Sex Discrimination

Your report of the first sex-discrimination case filed against the State Department (Aug. 27) and decided in favor of Foreign Service Officer Alison Palmer who had been turned down for a post in Addis Ababa in 1966, prompts the question: "Who is qualified to decide that a female diplomat's sex may interfere with her ability to operate effectively and on the basis of what criteria?" At the time the adverse decision was taken on Mrs. Palmer, I was Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program in Ethiopia (1965-67). Not only was I accorded unfailing courtesy and consideration by Ethiopians in all walks of life—and my work brought me wide contacts and caused me to travel extensively—but I have every reason to believe that, in my official capacity, the Ethiopian government treated me as seriously as any male colleague. This is hardly surprising in a country where women have long played a special role and the dynasty traces its origins to the Queen of Sheba.

Before my appointment in Ethiopia I had occupied similar posts in several South American countries over a period of nearly 10 years. In that time, my experience was equally positive. Yet the national Foreign Service of which I was previously a member had for many years adopted an unwritten policy—fortunately now rescinded—of never appointing a woman diplomat to Latin America. Surely, Sir, the criterion should be the qualifications, and not the sex, of the individual concerned?

MARGARET JOAN ANSTEE, Rabat.

Gold, Anyone?

After so many thousand years, gold has finally lost its status as base of the world's currencies. Why then does America not offer her remaining \$10 billion worth of the yellow metal to the highest bidder, be it Europeans or oil-rich states?

Nice. F. MYSEBERG.

The U.S. and Vietnam

Criticism of the forthcoming South Vietnamese elections centers on the following points: the lack of a presidential opponent, the imprisonment of Truong Dinh Dieu, allegedly dishonest elections, the supposedly narrow political base of the government

and the existence of corruption. Although there are hundreds of candidates for the Assembly elections, the incumbent president is presently without a challenger. This situation is not without precedent in American history. George Washington was re-elected without a challenger in 1792, in spite of considerable turmoil in the country during his first term. James Monroe was also elected without opposition in 1820.

As to Truong Dinh Dieu, the imprisoned presidential runner-up, who received 17 percent of the popular vote in 1967, seasoned observers concede that he was popularly elected. He is not only a former member of the cabinet, but also served as vice-president from 1961 to 1965 and his bitter opponent for the presidency in 1960. Did these blemishes constitute sufficient grounds to close down the Republic and hand it back to King George?

Crooked elections? John Kennedy's threecarriage margin of 100,000 votes in 1960 occurred amid serious "irregularities" in Illinois, Texas and California. Yet how many liberal Democrats called for a re-election then? Indeed, they are still counting on Chicago's dead to carry them to next year. Likewise, many opinion leaders want the political base of the Saigon government broadened, but recently supported which hints to prevent President Nixon from broadening the Supreme Court to include a representative Southerner.

Corruption? It certainly exists in Vietnam. But is it worse than that of war-torn Europe a while back, or worse than the crime and corruption now in the U.S.? The liberal thesis—corruption justifies totalitarianism in an untidy, emerging democracy such as South Vietnam—has disturbing implications for the United States.

FRANCIS J. MILLER, Madrid.

Irish Lark?

"It could only have happened on a Sunday when the lads were hanging around after mass with nothing to do." An Irish youth said of the hitting of a British soldier as a "lark" (I.R.T., Sept. 1). They closed the bars to cool those Catholic-Protestant riots. Will they have to close the churches, too, to get to the root of the trouble?

GRADY JOHNSON, Tulsa.

Fashion
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John in 1970

Medieval Mourners

By David L. Shirley

FRANCE (NYT)—Ever since art became a collector's commodity, the original glory of these works in their original glory. And it is a special treat.

Moreover, the mourners constitute an ensemble aimed at illustrating a historical problem of medieval art; namely, the artistic development of mourners as expressed in sculpture, painting and miniatures from the 12th to the 16th century, or from the Gothic period to the Renaissance. An ambitious undertaking, the exhibition occasioned extensive research on the subject and caused the discovery of several funerary works that were not previously known. Such an exhibition does not seem to have much to offer the layman. But it does.

The exhibition is being used as a special showcase for the ninth general meeting of the International Association of Museums, now being held in France. To please this august group of visitors, the Dijon Museum not only impinged works from all over, but also made some of its own prize works more visible than ever.

It removed the extraordinary statues of mourners from the arcades of two of the best funerary monuments of the Middle Ages, the tombs of John the Fearless and Philip the Bold. Both tombs were the creation of the great Burgundian artist Claus Sluter. It is now possible to examine the statuary in a way that was not possible before and to make profitable comparisons among the works. Moreover, the museum borrowed the two missing mourners of the tombs from the Cleveland Museum.

Also, for the first time since 1783 it is possible to look at all the mourners from the celebrated tomb of Jean de Berry. The tomb used to be at the Sainte-Chapelle of Bourges and now the works are spread out in eight private and public collections, including that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The ensemble is a tour de force. Unfortunately the Walters Gallery of Baltimore was unable to lend the fourth side of the tomb of Pierre de Bauffremont. After looking at this list of monuments, one can quickly observe that the

museums of the United States are holders of several important parts of these major medieval monuments.

There are also mourners, among others, from the tomb of Pope Clement VI, pieces from Spanish funerary monuments and examples from other European countries. To illustrate works of this nature

destroyed during the revolution, the museum has exhibited engravings of the funerary monuments. It has shown photographs of other works that it could not borrow. The exhibition turns out to be a fine achievement in scholarship and a consummate reminder of the aesthetic accomplishments of the medieval age.



Mourning figures from the tombs of Philip the Bold (left), Jean de Berry.

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Iranian Restaurant With Russian Touch

By Naomi Barry

TEHRAN (NYT)—It is possible that those blinis and caviar six years ago really were that good? Taste memories tend to exaggerate. Nonetheless, Leon's blinis and caviar are that good.

The ceremony is part of the pleasure. As soon as the waiter places a copper brazier in the center of the table, you know you are in the Orient. A top it is a small iron pan heaped with a tower of blinis. There is a sauce boat of melted butter, a sauce boat of sour cream. Each person is presented with his individual scoop of beluga caviar. The grains are large, yellow-tinted, well separated. These are the findings.

There are three kinds of sturgeon in the Caspian, explained Leon. "The beluga, the osetra, the sevraga. A beluga can weigh as much as a ton and gives 40 kilos of caviar."

The caviar and butter is approximately \$3 a serving. With the blinis, the price goes to \$4. The house is generous. You can have as many blinis as you want, at no extra cost. It didn't quite work out that way. We smeared so thickly, we had to order more caviar to finish up the original helping of blinis.

Leon's Grill Room calls itself Russian Restaurant. The specialties are listed as "borsh, Kievsky, beef à la Stroganoff, grilled sturgeon, salmon, pickled herring, shakshuka," etc. The atmosphere is old-fashioned Tehran, comfortable enough but with no attempts at grandeur, or even decor.

Leon Malek Mouradian was born in Azerbaijan, but moved to Russia with his family after World War I. He became an apprentice cook at the Praga in Moscow, a restaurant which had been a glory before the revolution. He is a picky-like character with white hair and stiff white mustache. His eyes twinkled as he recalled the standards of the old chef under whom he was trained.

Being Iranian-born, he managed to get himself repatriated at the age of 30. In Tehran, he opened a restaurant where he tried to work up a little spirit

Dining Out

of the old Praga. You can see it on the menu. The Salade Olivier was the creation of a French chef named Olivier who worked in Russia. His name was affixed to his innovation of a macedoine of vegetables in mayonnaise. When the dish went abroad, it became Salade Russe and Olivier was forgotten, except perhaps in Tehran.

Leon does a Ukrainian style of borscht, a combination of beets and cabbage. The Kievski is the well-known preparation of baked chicken breast stuffed with butter.

"When you cut into it, it makes a fountain," said Leon merrily. The stroganoff is popular with locals, anxious for a change from kebabs. However, for a palate not yet fed up with the national dish, I would advise the kebab—chunks of tender lamb broiled on a spit over charcoal—served on a bed of peerlessly fluffy Iranian rice, whose virtues were extolled by Leon. "It is wonderful here. It is to Iran what spaghetti is to Italy. You can mix it with every kind of ingredient and every kind of sauce."

Leon's Grill Room, 306 Shahrazad Ave., Tehran. Tel.: 820605. Closed on Thursdays.

enough to have penthouses and terraces will invite others to nature parties.

An indication that nudism may attain a measure of respectability is an offer to the league a few days ago from Poggio Nativo, a town of 1,700 people 35 miles northeast of Rome, to make 75 acres of woodland and a ruined castle available for a nudist camp.

The mayor of Poggio Nativo, Aldo Dominici, proposed to lease the area, a municipal property, for 95 years at a token \$100 annual rent. He explained that the project would attract tourist busi-

ness and slow down the exodus of townspeople to Rome and the industrial north.

His proposal has yet to be approved by the town council. The 38-year-old mayor is a member of the Christian Democratic party, which has the backing of the Roman Catholic Church. But the parish priest in Poggio Nativo, the Rev. Biagio Jacobelli, has called a crusade against the mayor.

"This outrage must not be tolerated," says Father Jacobelli, a Franciscan. "I'm astonished and displeased, and worrying about the morality of my flock."

On the Arts Agenda

The exposition of the clock-carillon of the Bastille, believed to be the sole relic of the demolition of the prison, has been extended to Oct. 17 at the hall of the Mairie of the Fourth Arrondissement, 2 Place Baudoyer, Paris. The exhibit is open daily from 2 to 7 p.m., and on Saturday afternoons the carillon mechanism is demonstrated.

The 1971-72 season of the London Symphony Orchestra at Royal Festival Hall includes what is billed as the world premiere of Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 3, with Henryk Szeryng as soloist (Oct. 10); the first London performance of Hans Werner Henze's Symphony No. 6, under the composer (Dec. 7); a program

of Sir William Walton's music with André Previn, the orchestra's principal conductor, and the composer sharing conducting duties, and Yehudi Menuhin as soloist in the Viola Concerto (March 29); Leopold Stokowski conducting a program honoring the 80th anniversary of his first appearance with the LSO (June 14); and the first performance of Sir Michael Tippett's Symphony No. 3, conducted by Colin Davis (June 23).

The Bolshoi Opera will make nine guest performances at the Vienna State Opera, Oct. 5-14. They will perform Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades" Prokofiev's "War and Peace."

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Handwritten text in a box at the top right of the page.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1971

FINANCE

Page 9

BUSINESS

Meeting With U.S. Seen Inevitable

France, Italy in Monetary Talks

AL FUNDS... Meeting With U.S. Seen Inevitable... Paris, Sept. 6 (Reuters)...

Paris, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Treasury Minister Mario Aggradi today discussed economic crisis with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing...

Schiller Says Joint EEC Stand on Crisis Unlikely

ROME, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller warned against expecting a common European position on the world monetary crisis to emerge from the community finance ministers' meeting in Brussels on Sept. 13...

Dollar Unchanged in Europe As IMF Conference Nears

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—European foreign exchange markets were in the doldrums today as dealers resigned themselves to a fairly long period of uncertainty and controls in the floating rate system...

W. German Payments Show Increased Surplus in July

FRANKFURT, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—West Germany's basic balance of payments showed a provisional surplus of 1,243 billion deutsche marks in July compared with a revised surplus of 431 million in June...

U.S. Buying Agents See Trade Pickup

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—Purchasing agents in the United States say business picked up slightly last month. The National Association of Purchasing Management's August survey shows that 35 percent of the members surveyed saw a pickup in incoming orders last month...

Kuwait Bank Takeover

KUWAIT, Sept. 6 (AP).—The British Bank of the Middle East, Kuwait's oldest and only foreign bank, announced today it will cease operations on Dec. 18...

The Unfrozen Wage-Price Factors

By Edwin L. Dale Jr. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Even if everyone complies fully with the present wage-price freeze, the government's indexes of prices and wages could still rise in the months ahead...

Cartel Danger Seen Celler Seeks Super-Agency To Check Company Mergers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A super-agency, to be run by a presidential appointee, should be set up to oversee all company mergers and acquisitions, Emanuel Celler, the powerful chairman of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, recommended today...

EXECUTIVES

Executive salaries... A switch for... ter job, ter salary, ter career...

MANAGEMENT

Management... switch for... ter job, ter salary, ter career...

GENERAL

General... switch for... ter job, ter salary, ter career...

FINANCE

Finance... switch for... ter job, ter salary, ter career...

MARKETS

Markets... switch for... ter job, ter salary, ter career...

Lloyd's Reports Profit for 1968 After Bad Years

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—Lloyd's of London reported today a profit of £25.5 million for 1968. Before 1968, the big underwriting enterprise had been operating at a loss for a number of years...

EEC Group To Propose Money Plan

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (AP).—President Franco Maria Malfatti of the European Economic Community Commission said today that the commission will propose an overall strategy for dealing with the international monetary crisis...

Company Reports

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, 1971 Revenue, 1970 Revenue. Includes Brown Shoe, Third Quarter, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share, Nine Months, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Advertisement for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Features \$175,000,000 in securities, \$75,000,000 Seven Year 7% Notes, and \$100,000,000 Thirty-Seven Year 7.60% Debentures. Lists various financial institutions like Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Salomon Brothers, etc.

Smith Advances in U.S. Open

Miss Evert Beats Miss Durr To Gain Tennis Quarterfinals

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 6 (AP). — Astonishing 16-year-old Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., continued her Cinderella odyssey, upsetting fifth-seeded Françoise Durr of France, 2-6, 7-6, 3-6, today in the women's third round of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

A near-capacity crowd of 12,000 for the Florida schoolgirl's standing ovation when she broke for Miss Durr at love for the clinching game.

The victory was the 46th in her row for Miss Evert, whose winning string dates back to Feb. 21 and covers 19 tournaments. Her triumphs included smashing victories over Scotland's Winnie Shaw and Virginia Wade of England to preserve the Wimbledon Cup for the United States last month at Cleveland.

Lolich Tops Nats for No. 23, Ties Blue for Victory Lead

From Wire Dispatches NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Detroit's Mickey Lolich led Vida Blue for the major-league lead with 23 victories and 24 complete games today as he pitched the Tigers to a 2-0 road victory over the Washington Senators.

Monday

Lolich and his second straight. He allowed six hits.

Aurelio Rodriguez tripped with one out in the first inning and scored on Gates Brown's tap to Frank Howard at first.

Detroit scored in the fifth without hitting a ball out of the in-

Major League Standings

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Includes American League and National League divisions.

Monday's Results

Table with columns for Game, Location, Score. Lists results for various MLB games.

National League

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists standings for NL teams.

Monday's Games

Table with columns for Game, Location, Time. Lists scheduled MLB games.

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Table with columns for Game, Location, Time. Lists scheduled MLB games.

White Sox 6, Twins 3

Bill Melton hit a two-run homer, his 28th of the year, and relief pitcher Steve Kealey added a three-run shot to power Chicago to a 6-3 home victory over Minnesota.

Pirates 4, Cubs 1, 5

In the National League, Willie Stargell hit a grand-slam home run in the second game and Nelson Briles stopped Chicago on three hits in the opener as Pittsburgh swept a doubleheader, 4-1 and 10-5, at Pittsburgh.

Cardinals 12, Cubs 5

Cardinals rocked a 21-game winner, Chicago's Ferguson Jenkins, for seven runs in five innings and went on to a 12-5 victory at Chicago that included a club season high of 20 hits.

White Sox 6, Royals 0

Wilbur Wood of Chicago posted his 19th victory by beating Kansas City on a three-hitter, 8-0, at Chicago. Wood had a 34-minute rain delay in the first inning and a 2-hour-31-minute delay in the fifth before completing his fifth shut-out and 16th complete game of the year.

College Football Preseason Poll

Table with columns for Rank, Team, Points. Lists top college football teams.

Weather and Footfaults Aid Gonzales' 'Senseless' Defeat

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 6 (NYT). —Pancho Gonzales spread hot towels over his 48-year-old legs yesterday to ease the pain after a four-set loss to 22-year-old Manuel Orantes of Spain in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Surgery Expected for Jurgensen; Redskin May Be Out for Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP). —Quarterback Sonny Jurgensen of the Washington Redskins, injured on the next to last play in the third quarter Saturday night in Miami, departed by plane for Oklahoma City last night where "in all probability" he will undergo surgery on his left shoulder today.

Sports Shorts

Kotai Kituchi, secretary general of the Japanese Boxing Commission, said at Tokyo that it will not permit a match between two non-Japanese boxers in Japan.

Girls' High Jump Mark

VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters). —Dora Gusebauer, Austrian, broke a ten-year-old world women's high jump record with a leap of 1.92 meters (6 feet, 3 1/2 inches) at the Vienna Prater Stadium Saturday.

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for Team, Score. Lists NFL game results.



OLD STORY—Pancho Gonzales argues with linesman over footfaults during loss to Manuel Orantes of Spain.

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Donohue Errs, Runs Out of Gas Leonard Wins California 500

By John S. Radosta ONTARIO, Calif., Sept. 6 (NYT). —Joe Leonard won the California 500 yesterday after three leaders dropped out with mechanical failure and after Mark Donohue lost an apparent victory by failing to see a signal calling him to his pit for refueling.

Leonard inherited the lead from his teammate, Al Unser, on the 161st lap of the 200 laps around the 2.5-mile oval of Ontario Motor Speedway. His winnings totaled \$152,056.

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Wheeled Around—A shredded tire flies off the car of Sweede Savage of Santa Ana, Calif., during crash in California 500 won by Joe Leonard at Ontario Motor Speedway.

Dave Hill, J. C. Snead Share 1-Stroke 3d-Round Golf Lead

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Sept. 6 (NYT). —Dave Hill and J.C. Snead shared the lead in the 12-under-par totals of 201 in the \$120,000 Greater Hartford Open golf tournament yesterday.

The Scoreboard

Table with columns for Team, Score. Lists various sports results.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements including 'SITUATIONS WANTED', 'DOMESTIC SITUATIONS', and 'HELP WANTED'.

Art Buchwald

Book Review Exposé

WASHINGTON.—The average newspaper reader may wonder how a book editor goes about selecting someone to review a newly published novel or work of non-fiction. Except for the few books that the book editor chooses to review himself, the editor usually assigns the job to:



Buchwald

(A) a college professor. (B) someone who has written a book on a similar subject. (C) a reporter friend who can use the \$25. Now, each one of these people can cause trouble for an author.

The college professor usually doesn't review the book assigned to him, but uses it as an opportunity to discuss everything he knows about literature. His review may start off "Murray Slotnick is no Marcel Proust. When Proust was a boy..." Slotnick is lucky if the professor mentions his book even once in the review. While the college professor is always getting sidetracked in his review, he is usually not malicious about sidetracking. If he ignores the book he only does it because the professor knows the reader is much more interested in his knowledge of writers of the 19th century than in Slotnick's latest work.

Catacombs for Cars

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Catacombs in the Crimean town of Kerch are to be converted into underground parking lots. Tass news agency said that a plan for conversion envisages three lots, each holding 100 cars, with facilities for servicing. A hotel will be built nearby.

of letting Stump's history replace his own and so he lacerates Stump in the review for factual inaccuracies, lack of depth, shoddy writing, bad illustrations, and outdated street maps.

In fiction the situation is even worse. When an editor asks one fiction writer to review another writer's new book, he is signing the latter's death warrant. There are very few writers of fiction who are capable of reviewing another writer's book without slashing off an ear.

Brubaker, the author of "Sit," starts off his review of Templebar's new novel "Big Toe" as follows: "Templebar, who showed so much promise in the fifties with his first novel, 'Postage Due,' has once again disappointed his readers..." What nobody knows is that Templebar reviewed Brubaker's last book in a similar manner, and Brubaker is finally getting his revenge. (I know from personal experience that book editors operate this way because every time Russell Baker comes out with a new book I am asked to review it, and every time I come out with a book, Baker is asked to write about it. Since I have nothing good to say about Baker, and he has nothing good to say about me, we have a deal. We each write our own reviews of our own books and sign the other's name. This is the only reason we've been able to remain friends for so many years.)

If the author had his choice of reviewers, he would probably choose the third category—the editor's reporter friend who needs the extra \$25.

The reporter, who is more interested in the money than he is in criticism, doesn't have time to read the book, so he just types up everything printed on the inside back cover and hands it in to his editor. Publishers know this and that is why most inside book jackets read like favorable book reviews. What of the blurb that appear on the back cover and in the advertisements recommending the book in glowing terms? Those, dear reader, are written by friends of the author who haven't read the book, but owe the poor guy a favor.

Catacombs as a Roman Real Estate Deal

By Waverley Root

ROME (IHT).—Nowadays archaeology too has its evil uses. For anyone who knows the catacombs of Rome, the difficulties of the Roman police are evident.

Vast? They certainly are. Some 500 miles of galleries have been discovered, and many of the catacombs which have been opened have been only partially explored. New ones come to light every once in a while. As late as 1956, a major discovery was made when workmen excavating for new apartment buildings on the Via Latina opened up a tremendous one which Father Antonio Ferrua, head of the Vatican Archaeological Commission, called "a fourth-century art gallery."

Many entrances? This was a natural development from the fact that the first small catacombs lay beneath the hypogae, the family burial plots, and were linked together as underground excavation progressed. A given catacomb could be entered through any of the separate hypogae. This was an advantage in the days of persecution for by using the many openings, a large group of persons could gather for their secret meetings in the safety of the underground, subterranean meetings without creating above ground a conspicuous suspect crowd. It is an advantage today for the car thieves.

Function

The development of catacombs, like the development of the American skyscraper, was a function of a real estate situation. When New York's skyscrapers discovered that the island of Manhattan left its increasing population nowhere to go but up, the skyscraper was born. When the early Christians discovered that the restricted spaces allotted for burials left their increasing dead no place to go but down, the catacombs were born. The Catacombs of St. Callixtus, the only ones most tourists see, are in places five stories deep, the oldest tombs on top, the newest on the bottom.

The Christian character of the catacombs was largely accidental. They were predominantly Christian because Christians needed more space. Pagan Romans were usually cremated; Christian Romans were buried. A body requires more room than a funerary urn, and room was limited. Under the Roman zoning system, permits to establish burial plots were issued only for certain restricted areas, outside the Aurelian walls and along the main arteries leading out of the city. They sufficed for hauling the ashes of the dead, but not whole

ROME, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Police have reported the existence of a flourishing car-stealing racket operating from the catacombs of ancient Rome... The catacombs are so vast and there are so many entrances that it would take a small army of men to stop the thieves, the officials said. (IHT, Aug. 26, 1971).

bodies; so the Christians went underground.

The Christians did not know that they were being buried in catacombs. They called them "cemeteries," from a Greek word meaning a sleeping place, consistent with the Christian idea that death is not the end. The word "catacombs" derived from a curious feature of the terrain around the present site of St. Callixtus. The hills, a succession of depressions whose shape suggested the hollowed-out inside of a boat. Some of the first and largest catacombs were constructed here, and they were spoken of as being "near the boats"—kata, from Greek, plus cymbae, a Latinized Greek word. Applied originally only to these cemeteries, the word gradually increased its scope to take in all of them.

There are a good many misconceptions about the role of the catacombs, beginning with the belief that they served primarily as a refuge against persecution. They did not. They served primarily as burial places; but this led naturally to the holding of funeral services in the catacombs, and thus to other religious services, and thus again to simple surreptitious meetings of Christians in their shelter. The early Christians were certainly not unmindful of the circumstances that the catacombs were legal sanctuaries, Roman law held all burial places sacred, even those of the outlawed Christians. But the police of those days, like the police of ours, were not always immune to the temptation of violating the rights of citizens to facilitate their task of apprehending lawbreakers—which in those days automatically included Christians. Thus St. Sixtus was arrested, illegally, while conducting a service at one of the altars in the St. Callixtus Catacombs.

Not everyone agrees with Carlo Cecchioli, professor of Christian archaeology at the University of Rome, who once made the statement that the Christians never used the catacombs at all as hiding places from

persecution; but it is a fact that there is no relation between the times of their construction and of the various waves of persecution. The earliest catacombs were excavated at the end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2d, for the reason that the number of Christians was increasing and their need of burial places consequently increasing. And a great expansion of the catacombs occurred after 313, when the Emperor Constantine decreed religious freedom and it was no longer necessary for Christians to use the catacombs as hiding places. Christians were now beginning to bury many of their dead around their chapels, in the open, but many of the faithful preferred to lie near the venerated remains of their martyrs already in the catacombs.

As soon as this incentive had passed, the Romans ceased to use the catacombs, and for a thousand years they were lost to sight.

Forgotten

In our age of curiosity about the past and of reverence for the works left to us by our predecessors, it is difficult to understand the indifference of earlier generations to the preservation of places which had only recently been held sacred. But the fact is that once the Romans ceased to use the catacombs, they forgot about them entirely. Their entrances filled up, the very knowledge of their locations was lost, and it remained for later ages to rediscover them, usually by accident.

One such accident occurred in 1578, when workmen digging an excavation in the Via Salaria broke into a decorated underground chamber, the first named. In 1615, Antonio Bosio made an inventory, with illustrations, of what he found there; but the era of conservation of relics of the past had not yet dawned, and no one else followed up the exploration of these underground galleries. Indeed, some of what he saw has never been seen since. Bosio's catacombs have been rediscovered for a second time, but some of the objects he sketched have not been identified, and it is assumed that galleries he explored have not yet been re-entered.

Not until the 19th century, when John B. de Basi, under the inspiration of his teacher, Father Marchi, S.J., undertook a systematic search for the lost catacombs, did they begin to be opened for the inspection of modern Christians. But the work is far from finished. Even today unsuspected catacombs are still being brought to light, usually by contractors digging foundations for new buildings or quarters just outside the ancient walls of Rome.

PEOPLE: Dutch Girl Shatters Channel Swim Record

A young Dutch swimming instructor has smashed the women's England-to-France Channel swimming record by three hours, it was revealed yesterday in Dover, England. Corrie Ebbelaar, 22, from Bussum near Amsterdam, completed the crossing late Sunday night in 10 hours 40 minutes, easily beating the seven-year-old record held by United States marathon swimmer Greta Anderson. The British Channel Swimming Association also said Miss Ebbelaar was just 20 minutes away from equalling the men's record for this 21-mile swim. Only three days ago, she was a member of a six-member squad of swimmers from the United States, Iran, Britain and South Africa who established a new relay record for a cross-Channel swim from England to France and back again.

Three other persons—a legless U.S. Vietnam veteran, a blind Englishman and a former New York City policeman—set out Sunday to swim the Channel. Only one of them made it. The successful swimmer was Tom Hetzel, 35, the former New York City policeman from Rockaway Beach, who accomplished the feat for the fourth time. He made it across the cold, choppy waters in one minute short of 13 hours. His previous best time was 14 hours and 14 minutes last year. He joined two U.S. women, Florence Chadwick and Miss Anderson, in becoming a four-time Channel swimmer. The double amputee, Gene Roberts, 25, of Baltimore, gave up the attempt after swimming seven miles, about one-third the distance from Calais to Dover.

Blind Englishman, Peter Evans, 27, a blind telephone advertising man from Croydon, England, quit about two hours after Roberts.

All's birthday party in Preston, England, had everything—party favors, streamers, pie and sandwiches and plenty of beer. And after it was all over, All hit the hay—in his stable. Alf is a horse. His 12th birthday party Sunday was given by his owner, Bernard Moon, 19, who explained: "I've had Alf for two years now and I've had a lot of fun with him, so I decided to give him something to remember it."

When 100 Casique Indians marched into a campsite in the Amazon region recently and demanded a bride for their chief, the Indians disappeared but the explaining there were no women in the road-building camp. Brian R. Sivalva Brasilia reported Sunday in Boaventura. The Indians spotted a young topographer with long blond hair and no beard. "White man lie," said the Indian leader. The young man finally had to strip. "White man don't lie," said the leader. The man disappeared and was quickly dispatched to the spot after the alarm was tripped.

A man who got a parking ticket entered the police station in Astoria, Ore., and asked where he could pay it. He was told to drop it into one of the small red boxes located around the city. Then the man tried to stuff it into a fire alarm box and several fire engines were quickly dispatched to the spot after the alarm was tripped.

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